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Urban District of Chadderton.

REPORT



ON

THE HEALTH OF THE DISTRICT, --
THE SCHOOLS & SCHOOL CHILDREN,

For the Year 1914, by

AMES WOOD, M.D., Ch.B., D.P.H.

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH,
SCHOOL MEDICAL OFFICER, --

AND

Medical Officer to the Chadderton, Royton, and Crompton
JOINT HOSPITAL BOARD.



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LOCAL GOVT BOARD
Medical Officer's Annual Report.

97919
15 AUG 1915

To THE CHAIRMAN AND MEMBERS OF THE CHADDERTON URBAN
DISTRICT COUNCIL.

GENTLEMEN,

I beg to present to you my Report for the year 1914.

The suggestions contained in the Memorandum issued to Medical Officers of Health by the Local Government Board on the preparation of their Annual Reports have been mainly followed.

The death-rate for the year is higher than the previous year. The birth-rate is slightly raised. The death-rate of Infants under one year of age is considerably less.

The Notification of Births Act was adopted in the first half of the year. As a result of the Health Visitors' work, hopes are entertained of a permanent diminution in the death-rate of Infants under one year of age.

The Zymotic death-rate is slightly raised.

During the year Scarlet Fever was prevalent throughout the District, and, owing to a large proportion of the cases occurring in houses in which any attempt at isolation would be futile, nearly one-half the cases were treated in the Oldham Infectious Diseases Hospital, the cost of which has been heavy.

I am, Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

JAMES WOOD, M.D., D.P.H.

Chadderton Urban District.

Summary of Statistics for the year 1914.

Of the 448 Deaths during the year 125, or 27.9 per cent., were those of children under 5 years of age.

A.—Natural and Social Condition of the District.

The Urban District of Chadderton lies on the south-western slopes of the Yorkshire hills, the height above the sea-level varying from 300 feet at the lowest point to 500 feet at the highest.

Chadderton covers an area of 3,082 acres, and lies about 6 miles to the north-east of Manchester. It adjoins the Urban District of Royton on the north-east side, the County Borough of Oldham on the east, the Borough of Middleton on the west, the City and County Borough of Manchester and the Urban District of Failsworth on the south and south-west.

The subsoil is chiefly rock or shale overlying the clay and the coal measures, and in some parts of the district there is a fair amount of sand.

At the Census in 1911 there were 28,305 inhabitants housed in 6,355 houses, the average number of persons per house being 4.45; the estimated population to the middle of the year being 29,512.

The majority of the houses inhabited by the workpeople have four, five, or six rooms, the recently-built ones having good ventilation and good light, separate yards, movable ash-bin, and water-closet—the latter, unless it adjoins the house, is of the waste-water type.

The chief occupations of the inhabitants are cotton-spinning, weaving, and the manufacture of textile machinery; there are also some collieries, a dye works, and a bleach works.

During the year wages were good and work plentiful until August. Soon after this time the cotton and iron trades became depressed, but towards the end of the year the work in the cotton trade began to improve.

A large number of girls and women—many of the latter married—work in the cotton mills.

The Clerk to the Guardians informs me that for the year the amount of outdoor Poor-law relief totals £611 16s. 9d., the average number of persons per week receiving this relief being 96.

Considerable advantage is taken of the opportunities afforded of obtaining gratuitous medical relief at the various Hospitals in Manchester and Oldham.

In the latter part of the year arrangements were made to enable dependents of men serving in the Army and Navy to have gratuitous medical treatment.

B.—Sanitary Circumstances of the District.

WATER SUPPLY.—The water supply is at present sufficient, and is derived from two sources: (1) the Oldham Corporation, (2) the Heywood and Middleton Joint Water Board, which supplies about 250 houses at Middleton Junction.

The supply is constant from both sources.

The Oldham Corporation's gathering ground is mostly moorland on the Pennine Range, and covers 5,480 acres, and lies to the North-east of Oldham.

The Middleton and Heywood Joint Water Board's gathering ground is at Naden, Ashworth, and Cheesdon, near Rochdale.

The water from both gathering areas is of excellent quality, but the Oldham water has to be treated with chalk to neutralise the peaty acids which dissolve the lead in the service pipes.

RIVERS AND STREAMS.—A small River, the Irk, runs through the North part of the District, and is contaminated

by the drainage from dwellings and effluents from works on or near its banks. The Wince Brook, in the West part of the District, receives the effluents from the Chadderton and Oldham Sewerage Works and the sewage from a number of houses.

SEWERAGE AND DRAINAGE.—A number of stone drains and untrapped gullies are still to be found, but they are gradually being replaced by proper pipe drains and trapped gullies.

The whole of the District, except about 600 acres in the most sparsely populated part, has been sewered. Back passages are being sewered and the house drains connected up.

The sewage is treated at the Sewage Works, situated at Slacks Valley, in the South-west part of the District.

The sewerage is divided into two zones—the high and the low level: the former conveys mainly domestic sewage, which is treated with 4 grains of copperas and 5 grains of lime to the gallon. The low level contains a large quantity of brewery and other trade refuse: this is treated with 25 grains of lime to the gallon.

There are circular and rectangular percolating filters, bacteria beds, sedimentation tanks, storm water filters, and a "humus" tank.

CLOSET ACCOMMODATION.—At the commencement of the year there were 3 cesspools, 2,268 pail closets, 2,843 waste-water closets, and 1,366 fresh-water closets in the District.

During the year 67 closets for new buildings were erected, 13 being fresh-water closets and 54 waste-water closets.

Forty-one pail closets were converted to fresh-water closets and 86 to waste-water closets, the numbers for the previous year being 48 and 290 respectively.

At the close of the year there were approximately 2 cesspools, 2,141 pail closets, 2,983 waste-water closets, and 1,420 fresh-water closets in the District.

The pails are emptied at night, each once weekly, by men supplied by farmers in the District and the Council. The excrement is deposited on the farms in trenches, and mixed with "shoddy dirt," &c., by a man employed by the District Council.

In 1902 a Local Act was obtained, granting power to the Urban District Council to convert the pail closets in the District to the water carriage system. Very little work was done in this direction until 1908.

Most of the conversions are to the waste-water type, the clean-water closets being substituted where the waste-water cannot be utilised.

Cost of collecting Nightsoil for 1914, £739 9s. 9d.

CLEANSING.—The Council undertakes the removal of household refuse. For this purpose six couples of men, each with a horse and cart, are employed.

The ash-bins are emptied weekly, and the ash-pits about once in two months. Three thousand five hundred and ninety-five loads of refuse were taken to the Destructor at Slacks Valley, and 1,202 loads were tipped on spare land belonging to the Council.

In recent years a large number of ash-pits have been abolished and bins substituted. During the year 94 ash-pits have been abolished and 178 ash-bins substituted. In many

instances the disused privy pail is used as an ash-bin—these pails have no covers, and so do not comply with the Bye-laws.

Every effort is being made to replace them by proper ash-bins. A large amount of refuse (paper and vegetable matter), which really should be burned, is put into or about the ash-bins. Many people are very careless when putting refuse into the ash-bin; it is common to see a considerable amount of rubbish on the ground near the ash-bin.

All new dwelling-houses are provided with movable galvanised iron ash-bins.

SANITARY INSPECTION OF DISTRICT.—The work done under this heading is in the Sanitary Inspector's Report, under Section C.

PREMISES AND OCCUPATIONS WHICH CAN BE CONTROLLED BY BYE-LAWS OR REGULATIONS.—There are no Common Lodging Houses in the District.

There is one house in which two rooms are let as furnished lodgings, and the remainder of the house is let for weekly lodgings.

CELLAR DWELLINGS.—There are no cellar dwellings in the District.

SCHOOLS.—The Medical Officer of Health is also School Medical Officer, and during the year all the Public Elementary Schools in the District were visited and inspected. The results are embodied in the Report to the Education Committee.

Food.— (a) **MILK SUPPLY.** There are 50 Dairy Farms, 117 Cowsheds, and 13 Milkshops in the District. The register is now complete.

During 1912 all the Cowsheds were measured up, and a large proportion had less than 600 cubic feet per cow. During 1913 new Regulations were framed, and some work has been done under them during the year.

No action was taken in respect to Tuberculous Milk.

(b) OTHER FOODS. Most of the bread and confectionery sold is made in Oldham.

During the year all the bakehouses in the District have been inspected. There are two underground bakehouses in use.

There are ten licensed Slaughter-houses on the register. They are kept clean, but in some instances they are situated very near dwelling-houses. Since the end of March the slaughter-houses and butchers' shops have been systematically visited and the meat and premises inspected.

HOUSING.—The houses for the working classes in the District consist chiefly of 4, 5, or 6 rooms, the recent ones having separate yards, the older ones having common, unpaved yards, which get very dirty in wet weather.

Sixty-four houses were erected during the year. The erection of new houses is supervised by the Surveyor, and he also inspects them when finished. A certificate of fitness for habitation has to be obtained from him before the houses can be inhabited.

Some of the new houses have the downspouts connected directed to the drain, which is not in accordance with the Bye-laws, otherwise their condition and fitness for habitation on the whole was very satisfactory.

HOUSING, TOWN PLANNING, &c., ACT, 1909.

During the year 98 houses were inspected in accordance with the Housing (Inspection of District) Regulations, 1910.

Of these 2 were represented as being unfit for human habitation, 8 have been put in repair, and 20 were in hand at the close of the year; 63 are still outstanding.

The following table gives particulars of work done:—

No. of houses inspected	98
,, considered unfit for human habitation	2
,, of representations to Local Authority	2
,, of closing orders made	1
,, of houses the defects of which were reme- died without making closing orders...	8
,, of houses which were made fit after closing	0

The addresses of the houses which were considered to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health were: No. 2, Hercules Green, and No. 36, Chadderton Fold. In the latter case a closing order was served, and in the case of No. 2, Hercules Green, an agreement was arrived at with the property owners to voluntarily close the house and to partly demolish it.

The following table gives particulars of rooms and the occupants at the time of inspection:—

No. of Rooms per House	No. of Occupants per House.										Total
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	
	No. of Houses.										
1
2	...	2	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	6
3
4	...	14	11	10	18	12	8	4	...	2	79
5	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
6	...	1	1	5	2	2	...	...	...	...	11
Totals	...	17	15	18	20	14	8	4	...	2	98

You will observe from the foregoing table that the largest number of houses inspected consisted of four rooms, and on the basis that a room is considered to be overcrowded when, on the average, there are more than two persons to a room, only two cases of overcrowding were detected, but as the size of a room may considerably alter this standard it is not a safe rule to apply.

Of the total number of houses inspected 93 were through houses, 3 were single back houses or had no back doors—but not back-to-back, and two were under-dwellings.

The following table gives the general character of defects found to exist:—

Defective plastering of walls and ceilings	41
Dampness of house premises.....	53
Defective drainage	18
Untrapped drains	11
Defective roofs	5
Defective eavessgutters	7
Defective downspouts	10
Defective brickwork of houses and outbuildings ...	4
Downspouts connected to drains	4
Defective and unpaved yards.....	38
Defective and insufficient ash-bins	14
Defective ash-pits	19
Defective sink waste-pipes	6
Want of pointing to external walls & chimney stacks	34
Windows not made to open.....	3
Defective floors	48
Defective window frames	13
Want of sash cords	27
Want of cleansing and limewashing of walls and ceilings	29
Defective slop-stones	2
Want of light in dwelling-houses	5

Defective stairs	4
Animals so kept as to be a nuisance	3
Defective ventilation	5
Broken window panes	11
Defective closet accommodation	2
Miscellaneous defects	17

FACTORY AND WORKSHOPS ACT.

There are 84 Factories (including non-textile factories) registered in the District.

As regards the Workshops, of which there are at present 65 on the register, 46 visits have been paid to these, resulting in eleven notices having been served relating to such matters as want of limewashing, untrapped drains, defective closet accommodation, and general cleanliness.

The majority of the Bakehouses are kept in a satisfactory condition. There are two underground bakehouses, one of which has been previously certified by the Council as to its suitability; the other is at present receiving attention.

All the bakehouses have been inspected, and attention has been called to any defect or insanitary condition observed.

The following tabulated summary shows the work done during the year:—

1.—INSPECTION.

	Number of	Number of	Number of
	Inspec-	Written	Prosecu-
	tions.	notices.	tions.
Factories (including factory laundries) .....	...	...	...
Workshops, Workplaces	46	11	...
Total	46	11	...

2.—DEFECTS FOUND.

Particulars.	Found.	Referred to	H.M. Prosecution.
Nuisances under the Public Health Acts:—	Found. died.		Inspt. cution.
Want of cleanliness	1	1	...
Want of ventilation .....	...	...	...
Overcrowding .....	...	...	...
Want of drainage of floors ...	...	...	...
Other nuisances	9	9	...
Sanitary Insufficient	...	...	...
Accommodation Unsuitable or defective	1	1	...
Not separate for sexes	...	...	...
Offences under Factory and Workshop Act:—			
Illegal occupation of underground bakehouse	1	...	...
Breach of Special Sanitary Requirements for bakehouses .....	...	...	...
Other offences .....	...	...	...
Total	12	11	...

3.—HOMEWORK.

No lists of homework have been received during the year.

4.—REGISTERED WORKSHOPS.

Dressmakers and Milliners	2
Boot, Shoe, and Clogmakers	8
Plumbers	2
Bakehouses	38
Brushmakers	1
Skipmakers	2

Tinplate Workers	3
Mineral Water Works	3
Various others	6
Total	65

5.—OTHER MATTERS.

Class (1).	Number (2).
Matters notified to H.M. Inspector of Factories
Failure to affix abstract of F. & W. Acts
Action taken in matters referred by H.M. Inspector as remediable under the Public Health Acts but not under the Factory and Workshops Acts.—Notified by H.M. Inspector. Reports (of action taken) sent to H.M. Inspector
Other
Underground bakehouses in use at end of the year	2

C.—Sanitary Administration of the District.

1.—STAFF.

Medical Officer of Health, Schools' Medical Officer, and Medical Officer to the Smallpox Hospital :

JAMES WOOD, M.D., Ch.B., D.P.H.

Sanitary Inspector :

Mr. SAMUEL S. HAIGH (until March 31st).

†*Mr. ARNOLD ASHWORTH (commenced duty April 1st).

Health Visitors and School Nurses :

Miss ELIZABETH WOLSTENCROFT.

§ Miss EDITH REECE (commenced duty July 27th).

Clerk :

Mr. HERBERT DESDEN (commenced duty Feby. 9th).

† Sanitary Inspector's Certificate of the Royal Sanitary Institute.

* Meat Inspector's Certificate of the Royal Sanitary Institute.

§ Certificate of the Central Midwives' Board.

REPORT OF THE INSPECTOR OF NUISANCES FOR THE YEAR 1914.

TO THE MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH.

I have pleasure in presenting to you my Annual Report for the year 1914.

I took up my duties in April, following upon the resignation of Mr. Haigh.

During the year a systematical inspection of the District has been carried out for the purpose of ascertaining its sanitary condition, resulting in many nuisances and other defective sanitary arrangements being discovered.

It is gratifying to record that a number of the complaints were abated within a reasonable time after the service of an informal notice, and in some cases the work was done without any written notice being served. It was, however, found necessary to report 39 cases to the Health Committee and recommend the service of the Statutory Notice.

The following is a summary of the work done:—

Table containing particulars of nuisances and other defects dealt with :—

Nature of Nuisances and other Defects.	Recorded.	Abated.	Unabated
Dirty houses	7	3	4
Houses stripped and whitewashed after cases of infectious disease..	8	6	2
Defective and insufficient ash-bins...	109	89	20
,, Sanitary pails	95	92	3
,, Ash-pits	22	18	4
,, Drains	10	8	2
Blocked drains	7	7	...
Untrapped drains	10	5	5
Defective sink waste pipes	23	19	4
,, Closet doors	2	2	...
,, Ash-pit doors	2	2	...
,, W.W.C's	11	8	3
,, W.C's	4	3	1
Dilapidated and insanitary pail closets	1	1	...
Dampness of house premises	2	2	...
Overcrowding	5	2	3
Accumulations of offensive matter ...	2	2	...
Animals so kept as to be a nuisance...	4	4	...
Carcases of animals in water	1	1	...
Accumulation of manure	4	4	...
Defective middensteads	2	2	...
,, Downspouts	2	2	...
,, Eavestroughs	3	3	...
Insufficient closet accommodation ...	2	1	...
 Total	338	285	52

Nuisances, &c., contained in the above table do not include those dealt with under the Housing Act, particulars of which will be found on Pages 12 and 13.

SMOKE OBSERVATIONS.

During the year 36 observations have been taken of mill chimneys within the District, and on eleven occasions the limit of Black Smoke allowed by the Council has been exceeded. The duration of each observation was 30 minutes, and the limit allowed for Black Smoke is as follows:—

Where 1 or 2 boilers are working, 2 minutes per half hour

„	3	„	„	3	„	„	„	„
„	4 or more	„	„	4	„	„	„	„

The following table gives the number of observations taken and the result of same:—

Total Observat'ns taken	No Black Smoke	Under 1 minute	1 and under 2 minutes	2 and under 3 minutes	3 and 4 both inclusive	Over 4 minutes
36	9	3	8	3	5	8

TABLE SHEWING FIRMS REPORTED TO THE HEALTH COMMITTEE.

NAME OF MILL.	Where Situate	No. of Boilers	Coal Consumed Weekly	No. of Boilers Working	Appliances fixed to Furnaces	Result	
						None	Statutory Notice
PALM	Stockbrook	6	100	5	"	"	"
RICHMOND	Stanley Road	4	60	3	"	"	"
SUN	Peel Street	6	108	5	"	"	"
STOCKFIELD	Melbourne Street	4	47	3	"	"	"
PALM	Stockbrook	6	100	5	"	"	"
GEM	Fields New Road	4	70	3	British	"	"
MELBOURNE	Melbourne Street	4	54	3	None	"	"
FORGE	Stock Lane	2	32	1	"	"	"
RAVEN	Denton Lane	4	75	3	"	"	"
SUN	Peel Street	6	108	5	"	Fined 20/- & costs	"
Busk	Busk Road	2	40	2	"	Statutory Notice	

You will observe from the above table that nine Statutory Notices were served upon the offending firms, and that proceedings were instituted in one case.

After an observation has been taken on any mill chimney the firm are furnished with a copy of the report on the same day, if possible, and should the amount of Black Smoke be excessive the works are visited immediately after the observation has been completed and the result reported to the engineer. Further particulars are also obtained.

OLDHAM SEWAGE DISPOSAL WORKS CHIMNEY.

The following table contains particulars of observations taken in connection with nuisance of smell arising from the Sewage Disposal Works Chimney of the Oldham Corporation:—

Total Observat'ns	Very Bad	Bad	Fairly Strong	Slightly Offensive	Very Slight	No Smell
67	0	7	23	12	9	16

OFFENSIVE TRADES.

Tripe boiling is carried out on three premises; these have been periodically inspected. In one case the drainage was found to be defective. I interviewed the owner on the matter, with the result that new drainage was laid and connected to the sewer.

The Council do not appear to have adopted any Bye-laws controlling these trades.

SLAUGHTER HOUSES.

The number of Slaughter Houses in the District at the commencement of the year was ten, the whole of which appear to be held by annual license. No further applications for licenses have been received during the year, and the use of three premises for slaughtering has been discontinued.

The premises are visited regularly each week, and as far as practicable when slaughtering is taking place. With three exceptions slaughtering is not carried out on a large scale, much of the meat sold in the District coming from the adjoining towns of Oldham and Manchester. The premises are invariably kept clean.

The collection of offal and garbage is undertaken by the Council, and is removed to the destructor twice weekly. The butchers provide galvanised iron receptacles for the temporary storage of same.

In four instances notices were given to the occupiers to repair the floors, abolish a defective middenstead, and to affix name-plates on the doors. In all cases the work was carried out.

FOOD INSPECTION.

Where the system of private slaughter-houses is in vogue it is most difficult to keep a record of the number of animals slaughtered and to inspect the same at the time when the viceral organs are being removed, which is very important from an inspector's point of view, as often these afford the best indication of disease.

The number of visits paid to the various slaughter-houses, meat, fish and fruit shops, was 205, and the number of lbs. of diseased or unsound food destroyed was 61, which was voluntarily surrendered to me after inspection and condemnation.

FOOD AND DRUGS.

No samples of Food or Drugs were submitted for analysis by me, neither have the Council instructed me to do so.

I venture to suggest that this is an important branch of public health work, and may probably with advantage be taken up by the Council.

DAIRIES, COWSHEDS, AND MILKSHOPS

There are 50 Dairy Farms, 117 Cowsheds, and 13 Milkshops now registered in the District. The milkshops have

been frequently inspected, and 12 cowsheds have been measured up and reported upon. A copy of the report has been supplied to the owner and occupier in each case, accompanied with an informal notice, requesting them to place the premises in a sanitary condition. There is room for much improvement in many of the cowsheds, respecting lighting, air space, ventilation, drainage, and general cleanliness.

One objectionable feature in most of the cowsheds is the extensive use of "cotton shoddy," which is scattered about the floors probably with the intention of soaking up the liquid manure, resulting in deposits being formed on the rafters, ceiling joists, and all flat surfaces. The production of clean milk under such conditions of hygienic mistreatment is a matter very much open to question.

INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

During the year 342 cases of Infectious Disease have been notified (including all forms of Tuberculosis). This number is somewhat in excess of the previous year's record, and may be accounted for owing to the prevalence of Scarlet Fever, of which disease there were 203 cases against 135 cases last year.

The necessary enquiries have been made, and precautions taken against the spread of infection. In one case it was found necessary to take proceedings against a person for wilfully exposing himself whilst suffering from scarlet fever.

Disinfectants in the form of Izal Fluid and Carbolic Soap are distributed to those houses where infectious disease has been notified.

Disinfection is also carried out at every house, and 400 rooms have been so treated. We are somewhat at a disadvantage in this work owing to the District not being furnished with a disinfecting station.

MONTHLY TOTALS OF REPORTED CASES.

NOTIFIED DISEASES.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Total	No. of cases removed to Hospital
Smallpox .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Diphtheria (including Membranous Croup) ..	1	3	2	1	1	2	5	2	1	1	2	3	24	2
Erysipelas	1	2	1	...	3	2	2	4	1	1	3	3	23	...
Scarlet Fever	27	25	22	8	7	15	23	19	9	12	18	18	203	97
Enteric Fever	1	...	1	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	1	1	2	9
Puerperal Fever .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	2
Ophthalmia Neonatorum.	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	1
Pulmonary Tuberculosis														6
Other forms of ,	5	5	11	8	13	12	6	1	4	...	4	6	75	...
Totals	36	35	37	17	25	33	36	26	18	17	28	34	342	106

SANITARY CONVENIENCES.

The following table contains a summary of the various types of closets in the District, and of those converted during the year:—

Types of Closets	No. of Closets 1913	Erected for New Build- ings 1914	Con- verted 1914	No. of Closets 1914
Pail closets	2,268	...	127	2,141
Waste water closets.	2,843	54	86	2,983
Fresh water closets.	1,366	13	41	1,420
Totals	6,477	67	127	6,544

During the year 429 blocked closets were reported to the Surveyor's Department; 396 of these were relating to waste water closets, which is equivalent to 13 per cent. of the total number of this type of closet in the District; and 33 were relating to fresh water closets, which is equivalent to 2 per cent. of the total of this type. The whole of these were attended to by the Surveyor, and free of cost to the owner of the property.

The substitution of ash-bins in lieu of ash-pits is receiving attention. Ninety-four ash-pits have been abolished during the year and 178 ash-bins substituted. As much of this work is done along with the conversions the pace is somewhat governed by the progress of that work, although efforts are made to remove as many of the ash-pits as possible irrespective of conversions.

Hitherto it has been the practice to allow property owners, after conversions have taken place, to use the old sanitary pail as an ash-bin; also a small open-fronted recess constructed of $4\frac{1}{2}$ in. walls with a flag roof has been erected to receive the sanitary pail. This idea was meant to act as a proper place for the receptacle, and to act as a substitute for a lid. These erections in my opinion have been a complete failure, and in many cases proved to be most insanitary.

CANAL BOATS ACTS.

Frequent visits were made to the canal towing path for the purpose of inspecting Boats, but I have only been able to examine two boats (one wide and one narrow boat). In both cases the boats were satisfactory as regards their occupants and other matters prescribed in the Acts and Regulations.

No case of infectious disease was discovered on either boat.

FABRICS MISDESCRIPTION ACT.

This is a new Act which came into operation on the first day of January, 1914. Regulations have also been made by the Secretary of State for the Home Office; the Regulations provide for the sampling and testing of any textile fabric, to which is attributed the quality of non-inflammability or safety from fire, and power is given to an inspector to test the fabric according to the specified test prescribed in the regulations, and in the case of contravention of the Act, to take proceedings before a court of summary jurisdiction.

Public notice was given by the Council of the administering of the Act by posters throughout the District, and I have left leaflets at practically every draper's shop.

Nineteen visits have been paid to the various drapers' shops, and in every case I was informed that they did not keep any articles or cloth so marked, resulting in no samples having been taken.

I am,

Yours faithfully,

ARNOLD ASHWORTH, A.R.S.I.

The Superintendent of the Carrying and Cleansing Department has given me the following particulars relating to the collection of ashes and nightsoil :—

COLLECTION OF NIGHTSOIL FOR YEAR 1914.

Month	No. of Barrels Collected	Team Labour Hired	Manual Labour	Total Cost	No. of Com- plaints
		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
January .	195	33 7 0	33 8 7	66 15 7	4
February.	156	29 10 0	27 2 0	56 12 0	3
March ...	156	30 2 0	27 2 6	57 4 6	3
April	195	37 19 0	33 15 6	71 14 6	4
May	156	29 16 0	27 3 6	56 19 6	3
June	157	29 12 0	26 10 3	56 2 2	2
July	195	37 0 0	33 9 0	70 9 0	4
August ...	156	29 12 0	27 2 0	56 14 0	4
September	195	37 0 0	33 18 0	70 18 0	3
October ..	156	29 12 0	27 2 0	56 14 0	2
November	146	27 19 0	26 10 0	54 9 0	1
December	175	32 16 0	32 1 6	64 17 6	2
Total ..	2038	384 5 0	355 4 10	739 9 9	35
1913 ...	2067			735 4 1	

WORK DONE IN ASHES DEPARTMENT FOR YEAR 1914.

Month	No. of Loads coll'd from Ash-pits	No. of Ash-bins emptied	No. of Loads	No. of Loads	Average weight per Load	Days coll'ng Official	Loads Clinker to Recreation Ground	No. of Cans del'red	No. of Complaints re Ashes
January ...	167	21,270	243	27.64	7½	...	28	2	
February ...	168	17,016	210	26.00	6	...	55	1	
March	177	17,037	203	28.42	4	4	18	4	
April	167	21,295	200	26.98	5	...	29	4	
May	137	17,152	188	27.23	4	...	44	4	
June	105	17,264	237	25.62	4	...	35	5	
July	216	21,685	230	24.16	5	...	71	4	
August	150	17,376	228	25.39	4	...	40	3	
September .	150	21,866	203	25.52	5	...	50	2	
October ...	146	17,616	262	24.83	4	...	73	1	
November .	159	17,724	194	25.39	4	...	36	...	
December .	179	22,420	230	25.82	5	33	12	1	
Total	1921	229,721	2628			57½	37	491	31
1913	2231	212,765	3224					78	

SEWERING AND PAVING OF PRIVATE STREETS,
UNDER THE ACT 1892.

The Surveyor has supplied me with the following particulars :—

STREETS COMPLETED DURING THE YEAR :

Glebe Street, Gorse Street (sewering only), Kempsey Street, Gladstone Street (sewering only), Bowling Street, Ashton Street (sewering only), Ashworth Street.

PASSAGES COMPLETED DURING THE YEAR :

Passages behind Coalshaw Green Road

Back Hardman Street.

Back Elm Street and Ashworth Street.

Passage between Thornley Street and Top o' th' Green.

Back Bamford Street (82-90).

Do. (72-64).

Do. (17-47).

Passage between Brierley Street and Denmark Street (78-92, Brierley Street).

Passage between Denmark Street and Chancery Street (13-25, Denmark Street).

Passage behind 165-177, Stanley Road.

Back Turf Lane (N. side, 118, Turf Lane to Long Lane), sewering only.

Back Old Lane (Albert Street to rear of 25, Old Lane), sewering only.

Back Long Lane (100-116, Long Lane), sewering only.

Back Granby Street (sewering only).

Passage between Clayton Street and Drury Lane (sewering only).

Back Turf Lane (South side Ashton Street to Marland Street), sewering only.

Back Turf Lane (North side Ashton Street to Marland Street), sewering only.

Passage between Orlando Street and Moston Road (sewering only).

Passage between 36 and 38, Moston Road (sewering only).

Back Garforth Street (Brook Street to 98, Garforth Street), sewering only.

Passage between Burnley Lane and Mark Street (sewer- ing only).

Back Coalshaw Green (from street leading to Rose Mill to No. 2, Coalshaw Green), sewering only.

Back Middleton Road (Milne Street to Clarence Street).

Back Middleton Road (Butterworth Street to 562, Middleton Road).

WORKS IN PROGRESS (SEWERING AND PAVING):

Back Albert Street and Vine Street.

Mill Lane (part of).

Busk Road (part of).

PAVING ONLY:

Suffolk Street (part of).

SEWERING ONLY:

Passages between Acre Street and Clowes Street (from Meadow Street to No. 51, Acre Street—passages No. 1 and 2).

Unnamed street between 32 and 34, Clowes Street.

Passage between Glebe Street and Eli Street.

2.—Cases of Smallpox are treated at Cinder Hill Smallpox Hospital. Infectious Diseases other than Smallpox are sent to Westhulme Hospital, Oldham. During the year more accommodation has been provided at the latter Hospital.

Ninety-seven cases of Scarlet Fever, six of Enteric Fever, two of Diphtheria, one of Puerperal Fever, and one case of Measles were sent to the Isolation Hospital during the year.

Under the Joint Hospital Board the Medical Officer of Health is the Medical Officer to the Smallpox Hospital. There is a Caretaker who lives near to the Hospital and a Nurse-Matron who lives in the Administration Block. Beds are always ready for cases. Five cases were admitted during the year, four from Oldham and one from Salford.

3.—LOCAL ACTS AND GENERAL ADOPTIVE ACTS IN FORCE IN THE DISTRICT:

The Chadderton Improvement Act, 1882.

Provisional Order, 1902.

Public Health Act Amendment Act, 1907.

Public Health Act Amendment Act, 1890.

The Private Street Works Act, 1892.

Bye-laws with respect to New Streets and Buildings 1911, and Slaughter-houses 1873.

Regulations as to Dairies, Cowsheds & Milkshops, 1913.

All forms of Tuberculosis, Ophthalmia Neonatorum, Cerebro-Spinal Fever, and Poliomyelitis are compulsorily notifiable.

Notification of Births Act, 1907.

4.—THE BACTERIOLOGICAL WORK FOR THE COUNCIL IS DONE AT THE PUBLIC HEALTH LABORATORY, MANCHESTER. Facilities for sending specimens for examination are provided for Medical Men practising in the District. The number of specimens sent during the year, and the results of the examinations are as follow :

Swabs for the Diphtheria Bacillus 7—3 negative.

Blood for Typhoid Reaction 4—1 negative.

Sputa for Tuberculosis 24—19 negative.

Last year:—

Diphtheria	3—all negative.
Blood	5—3 negative.
Sputa	10—8 negative.

The number of specimens sent for examination is increasing, but is still small for the population of the District.

D.—Prevalence of and Control over Acute Infectious Diseases.

No cases of Smallpox occurred during the year.

SCARLET FEVER.—203 cases of this disease were notified against 135 last year. Of this number two died, giving a death-rate of .07 per 1,000 and a death percentage of .98. Both deaths occurred in children between 5 and 15 years of age. Scarlet Fever was prevalent during the first three months of the year, 74 notifications being received up to the end of March. The number dropped considerably in April and May, 15 cases being notified. This period of comparative quietness was followed by a further outburst in June, July, and August, when 57 cases were notified. The two succeeding months, September and October, being comparatively free, 21 cases being notified, whilst during November and December the number of cases reported increased to 36.

Most of the cases were of a mild type; frequently the first case in a household was not found out until a second case occurred.

During the year the schools in which cases of Scarlet Fever occurred were visited and classes of children examined to discover, if possible, missed cases of this disease. Several cases were found, desquamating after being absent from school a few days on account of illness.

Ninety-seven cases (47.7 per cent.) were sent to Westhulme Hospital, as isolation could not be carried out at home.

During the year a young man was summoned before the Magistrates by the Council for wilful exposure in the street whilst suffering from Scarlet Fever. A fine of 20s. and costs was imposed.

ENTERIC FEVER.—Nine cases of this disease were notified during the year. In addition to this, information was received from the Health Department, Oldham, that a case of Enteric Fever had been admitted into the Oldham Workhouse from Chadderton.

Six of the notified cases were removed to the Isolation Hospital. Three deaths occurred from this disease, giving a death-rate of .10 per 1,000 for the District and a percentage of deaths of 30.0. Last year eight cases occurred, with two deaths.

Very little advantage is taken by medical practitioners of the Council's offer to have the blood of suspected cases examined free of charge. Only four specimens were sent for examination during the year.

DIPHTHERIA.—Twenty-five cases were notified during the year against 12 the previous year. Two cases proved fatal (five the previous year), giving a death-rate of .067 and a case mortality of 8.0 per cent. Two cases were sent to the Isolation Hospital. Seven swabs were examined for the Diphtheria Bacillus, four of which gave a positive result. Anti-Diphtheritic Serum is provided free by the Council and can be obtained during office hours at the Health Office and at other times from the County Police Station in Victoria Street.

PUERPERAL FEVER.—Two cases of this disease were notified during the year, and both recovered; last year there were four cases notified and one death.

The midwife in attendance (if any) has her clothing washed and appliances disinfected before going to another childbirth.

ERYSIPelas.—Twenty-three notifications of this disease were received during the year, and one death occurred, a female 78 years of age. Last year there was no death out of the 14 cases notified.

MEASLES.—Eighteen deaths from this affection were registered, four of which were under one year of age. Seven were between one and two years old, six between two and five years old, and one between five and 15 years old.

The death-rate from this cause was 0.61 per 1,000. Last year there were four deaths, the death-rate being 0.137 per 1,000.

WHOOPING COUGH.—This affection was most prevalent in April and May and caused eight deaths, three being under one year of age, two between one and two years old, and three between two and five years old. The death-rate was 0.27 per 1,000. Last year there were three deaths from this disease.

METHODS ADOPTED TO PREVENT THE SPREAD OF INFECTIOUS DISEASE.—All notified cases are visited and inquiries made, instructions given, and leaflets left at the house. Home-treated cases are visited at intervals by the Sanitary Inspector to see that isolation is carried out as far as possible. All cases of Enteric Fever have a special pail with cover provided. When the case is ended the pail with contents is buried in the earth. Disinfectant fluid and carbolic soap are provided for use in houses in which these diseases exist.

After visiting the house, if satisfactory arrangements for isolation cannot be made, the cases are sent to the Oldham Fever Hospital. After removal to hospital, recovery, or death, the room or rooms occupied by the patient, along with the clothes, bedding, etc., are fumigated by burning sulphur. As far as possible all infected articles are steeped in a solution of disinfectant, and those capable of being boiled are so treated. There is no steam disinfecter for use in cases other than Smallpox, but for the latter disease there is a steam disinfecter at Cinder Hill Hospital.

It would be a great advantage to have such an apparatus for thoroughly disinfecting the bedding, etc., which has been exposed to infection.

The removal of cases to Hospital is undertaken by the Oldham Health Department. A charge of 6s. is made for each case removed.

During the year a considerable number of cases of Measles, Whooping Cough, and Chicken-pox were reported from the Schools by the Head Teachers.

E.—Prevalence of and Control over Tuberculosis.

During the year 57 notifications of Pulmonary Tuberculosis and 18 notifications of other forms of Tuberculosis were received. Thirty-one deaths occurred from the former and 10 from the latter, making a total of 41 deaths due to the Tubercle Bacillus. Last year the total deaths were the same, 30 being due to the pulmonary form and 11 to other forms. The death-rate from the pulmonary form was 1.05 per 1,000, and from other forms 0.34 per 1,000.

Many of the notified cases are visited at their homes and particulars of the illness obtained, the family history, occu-

pation, and exposure to infection inquired into, the cleanliness of the house is observed, and its sanitary condition examined. Advice is given how to minimise the risk of infecting other members of the household and re-infection of the patient. Printed leaflets, containing these directions, are left for reference. Forty-eight visits were made during the year to primary cases. A few subsequent visits were made to some of the homes.

If a suspicious case is found in the house, the person is advised to consult the Medical Adviser; if unwilling to do this, the services of the Medical Officer of Health are placed at their disposal.

The County has appointed a Tuberculosis Officer for this area. Copies of all the notifications are sent to the County Medical Officer weekly, and he supplies the Tuberculosis Officer with the names and addresses of the cases. Most of the insured cases are visited by him. At present there is no Nurse specially appointed for this purpose, but the School Nurses during their ordinary duties often come in contact with these cases, and give encouragement to the patients and relatives to act according to the advice which they have received.

There is no Sanatorium in the District. Thirteen patients have been sent to the following Sanatoria by the Insurance Committee:—Meathop, Halifax, Elswick, Felix House, Strinesdale, and Westhulme.

Some rooms vacated by consumptives have been fumigated, floors scrubbed, walls washed down or rubbed down with dough, and the ceilings limewashed. Bedding and other articles capable of being boiled are so treated.

F.—Investigation of other Diseases.

RESPIRATORY DISEASES.—During the year 45 deaths were registered from Bronchitis, 32 from Pneumonia, and four

from other affections of the respiratory tract. Last year there were 38 deaths from Bronchitis, 35 from Pneumonia, and two from other affections of the respiratory tract. The death-rate from Bronchitis is equal to 1.5 per 1,000, from Pneumonia 1.08 per 1,000, and from other respiratory affections 0.13.

Cancer was responsible for 29 deaths, giving a death-rate of 0.97 per 1,000. Last year there were 17 deaths from this disease, the death-rate being 0.58 per 1,000.

Diarrhœa and Enteritis caused 22 deaths, the death-rate being 0.74 per 1,000. Last year 29 deaths were registered under this heading. Invariably after a warm, dry summer the number of deaths from these diseases increases. Fourteen of the deaths were in infants under one year of age; the previous year the number was 24.

G.—Means for Preventing Mortality in Childbirth and in Infancy.

The Administration of the Midwives Act is carried out by the County Council.

During the year 1914 there were 72 deaths registered of children under the age of one year. This is equal to a rate of 101 per 1,000 births. In England and Wales the deaths under one year per 1,000 births were 105 during the year. In 1913 there were 85 deaths under the age of one year, the infantile death-rate being 116 per 1,000 births.

The deaths of illegitimate children numbered three.

The chief causes of death were Premature Birth (19), Diarrhœa (10), Enteritis (2), Atrophy (7). Thirty-one, or 43.0 per cent., of the deaths under one year occurred in the first four weeks of life, 25 of this number being under one week old.

Infantile Death-rates for Chadderton for the previous ten years :—

1904	149	per 1,000	births.
1905	145	„	„
1906	117	„	„
1907	166	„	„
1908	147	„	„
1909	103	„	„
1910	152	„	„
1911	141	„	„
1912	129.6	„	„
1913	116	„	„
Average for ten years	136.5	„	„

When Diarrhoea is prevalent leaflets concerning this disease are distributed in the District.

The Notification of Births Act, 1907.

The advisability of adopting the above Act was discussed towards the end of last year. In the early part of this year the Health Committee decided to recommend the Council to adopt the Act. When the matter came up for consideration the Council accepted the recommendation. For the working of the Act it was thought that the best procedure would be to divide the district into two areas and have two trained nurses to work these areas as Health Visitors and School Nurses. In this manner the amount of time spent in travelling would be greatly reduced, and the nurses will not be covering the same ground on the same day, as would occur if one worked as the School Nurse and the other as the Health Visitor.

The Education Authority was agreeable to this arrangement, and it was decided that the School Nurse (Miss E. Wolstencroft) should carry out, as far as possible, the additional work until a second Nurse was appointed and able to take up her duties.

The Act came into operation on the 18th of May, and the new Nurse commenced her duties on July 27th.

The Health Visitors work on the following lines. After the notification of a birth is received, if no medical practitioner is in attendance, the home is visited as early as possible. The other cases are not visited until the attendance of the medical practitioner has ceased.

During the visit the necessity of feeding the baby naturally is emphasised, and the mother is encouraged to persevere with breast feeding.

The clothing of the infant, the provision of a cot, general household management, etc., are also discussed. A card with printed instructions on the care of the infant is left at each house. Further visits are made to see what progress the infant is making and to ascertain if the advice given at the first visit is being carried out. A continuous record of the conditions found at each visit is kept. Since the Act came into operation 358 subsequent visits have been made.

REPORT OF THE HEALTH VISITORS ON THE WORKING OF THE ACT

FROM MAY 18TH TO DECEMBER 31ST, 1914.

Number of notifications of births received	426
Number of new cases visited	392
Number of subsequent visits	358
Number of infants breast-fed at first visit	350
Number of infants fed on breast and other food at first visit	12
Number of infants wholly fed on artificial food ...	24
Number of infants stillborn	27
Refused admission	1
Came into the district to be nursed	1

We are pleased to report that our visits have been well received, and many of the mothers have certainly appreciated the advice given. It is satisfactory to note that the proportion of mothers who do not suckle their infants is not large. We find many mothers who have not sufficient breast-milk. Attempts are made to improve this condition by suggesting means which tend to improve the general health of the mother and advising suitable nourishing food. Occasionally, on the advice of the Medical Officer of Health, the special preparation "Lactagol" has been supplied, and in some cases it has proved most helpful and enabled the mother to continue breast-feeding. Unfortunately in most instances the mother cannot afford to buy this preparation.

A card is given to each mother on infant-feeding.

We find many cases of improper feeding, dirty feeding-bottles, and "comforters" which are a common cause of diarrhoea.

Much advice has also been given on the methods of storing milk.

Many parents have decided to obtain cots for their babies.

ELIZABETH WOLSTENCROFT.
EDITH REECE.

H.—Vital Statistics of the District.

The estimated Population of the District to the middle of the year was 29,512.

The natural increase during the year was 264 persons, being the increase of the births over deaths.

DEATHS.—There were 390 deaths registered in Chadderton, giving a crude death-rate of 13.2 per 1,000 of the estimated population. Of the above deaths seven were of per-

sons non-resident in the District, and were transferred to their respective districts. On the other hand 66 deaths of persons belonging to Chadderton occurred in other districts, and have to be added to the above number.

Fifty-nine residents died in Public Institutions:—

Oldham Union Workhouse	33
Oldham Royal Infirmary	12
Westhulme Fever Hospital	6
Asylum	1
Aberystwyth Infirmary	1
Manchester Royal Infirmary	3
St. Mary's Hospital	1
Royal Berks. Hospital	1
Salford Union Infirmary	1
 Total	 59

The nett deaths belonging to the District are 448 (238 males, 210 females), the nett death-rate being 15.2 per 1,000, the average for the last 10 years being 16.9.

The deaths-rates for the past 10 years being as follow:—

1904	18.0
1905	17.1
1906	18.1
1907	19.1
1908	17.3
1909	16.1
1910	16.4
1911	16.3
1912	17.0
1913	13.7
 Average for last 10 years	 16.9

The standardised death-rate for the year is 16.5 per 1,000, that of England and Wales being 13.6.

The deaths from the seven principal Zymotic Diseases numbered 55, equivalent to a death-rate of 1.86. For the past five years the numbers are:—

	1910.	1911.	1912.	1913.	1914.
Small-pox	0	0	0	0	0
Scarlet Fever	2	3	3	3	2
Diphtheria	2	1	2	5	2
Enteric Fever	4	2	3	2	3
Measles	15	14	19	4	18
Whooping Cough	22	8	8	3	8
Diarrhœa	6	47	6	29	22
	51	75	41	46	55
Zymotic death-rate	1.8	2.61	1.43	1.57	1.86

Measles and Whooping Cough caused more deaths this year than the previous one.

The Coroner held 22 Inquests during the year.

Nine deaths were uncertified.

BIRTHS.—During the year 703 were registered in Chaderton and nine were supplied by the Registrar-General, making a total of 712 (335 males, 377 females), the birth-rate being 24.1 per 1,000 of the estimated population. This is the lowest birth-rate registered in the District, the previous lowest being 24.2 in 1912. The illegitimate births numbered 25 (12 males, 13 females), being 3.5 per cent. of the births; the previous year the number was 15 (7 males, 8 females), slightly over 2 per cent. of the births.

Birth-rates in Chadderton for the previous 10 years:—

1904	.....	25.9
1905	.....	27.2
1906	.....	28.0
1907	.....	28.8
1908	.....	28.7
1909	.....	29.5
1910	.....	25.6
1911	.....	25.2
1912	.....	24.2
1913	.....	25.0
Average for the previous 10 years ...		<hr/> 26.8

YEAR	Population estimated to middle of each year	BIRTHS				TOTAL DEATHS REGISTERED IN THE DISTRICT				TRANSFERABLE DEATHS †				NETT DEATHS BELONGING TO THE DISTRICT			
		NETT.		Number †4	Rate 5	Number * 6	Rate 7	of Non-residents registered in the District		Number * 49	Rate per 1,000 Nett Births 11	Under 1 Year of Age		At all Ages			
		Uncorrected Number 3	Corrected Number 2					of Registered dents not in the District 48	Rate 4			Number 5	Rate 6	Number 10	Rate 12	Number 13	
1909	27800	821	821	29·5	397	14·2	14·2	...	51	85	103	448	16·1				
1910	28200	723	723	25·6	414	14·6	14·6	...	51	110	152	465	16·4				
1911	28305	710	714	25·2	403	14·2	14·2	6	60	101	141	463	16·3				
(Census)																	
1912	28670	689	694	24·2	435	15·1	15·1	9	63	90	129	489	17·0				
1913	29140	729	731	25·0	346	11·8	9	62	85	116·3	399	13·7					
1914	29512	703	712	24·1	389	13·18	13·18	7	66	72	101·1	448	15·21				

Notes.—This Table is arranged to show the gross births and deaths in the district, and the births and deaths properly belonging to it with the corresponding rates. For years before 1911 some of the corrected rates probably will not be available. The rates should be calculated per 1000 of the estimated gross population. In a district in which large Public Institutions for the sick or infirm seriously affect the statistics, the rates in Columns 13 and 13 may be calculated on a nett population, obtained by deducting from the estimated gross population the average number of inmates not belonging to the district in such institutions.

* In Column 6 are to be included the whole of the deaths registered during the year as having actually occurred within the district.

In Column 12 is to be entered the number in Column 6, corrected by subtraction of the number in Column 8, and by addition of the number in Column 9. Deaths in Column 10 are to be similarly corrected by subtraction of the deaths under 1, included in the number given in Column 8, and by addition of the deaths under 1 included in the number given in Column 9.

† The Medical Officer of Health will be able from the returns made to him by the local Registrar of Deaths, as well as from the quarterly lists furnished by the Registrar-General, to fill in Column 8 in accordance with the rule in the next paragraph below. The Registrar-General, either directly or through the County Medical Officer of Health, will supply the Medical Officer of Health with the particulars of deaths to be entered in Column 9; and all such deaths must be included in this Column, unless an error is detected, and its correction has been accepted by the Registrar-General. For Column 4 the Registrar-General will furnish to the Medical Officer of Health a Statement of the number of births needing to be added to or subtracted from the total supplied by the local Registrar.

‡ "Transferable Deaths" are deaths of persons who, having a fixed or usual residence in England or Wales, die in a district other than that in which they resided.

The deaths of persons without fixed or usual residence, e.g., casuals, must not be included in Columns 8 or 9, except in certain instances under 3 (b) below. The Medical Officer of Health will state in Column 9 the number of deaths of "non-residents" which are to be deducted, and will state in Column 9 the number of deaths of "residents" registered outside the district which are to be added in calculating the nett death-rate of his district.

The following special cases arise as to Transferable Deaths:—

(1) Persons dying in Institutions for the sick or infirm, such as hospitals, lunatic asylums, workhouses, and nursing homes (but not almshouses) must be regarded as residents of the district in which they had a fixed or usual residence at the time of admission. If the person dying in an Institution had no fixed residence at the time of admission, the death is not transferable. If the patient has been directly transferred from one such Institution to another, the death is transferable to the district of residence at the time of admission to the first Institution.

(2) The deaths of infants born and dying within a year of birth in an Institution to which the mother was admitted for her confinement should be referred to the district of fixed or usual residence of the parent.

(3) Deaths from Violence are to be referred (a) to the district of residence, under the general rule; (b) if this district is unknown, or the deceased had no fixed abode, to the district where the accident occurred, if known; (c) failing this, to the district where death occurred, if known; and (d) failing this, to the district where the body was found.

Area of District in acres (land and inland water), 3,082.
Number of inhabited houses, 6,358.

Total population at all ages, 28,305.
Average number of persons per house, 4.45. } At Census, 1911.

CHADDERTON URBAN DISTRICT.—Table II.
Cases of Infectious Disease notified during the Year 1914.

NOTIFIABLE DISEASE	At all Ages	NUMBER OF CASES NOTIFIED.						Total Cases Notified in each Locality			Total No. of Cases Removed from each Locality			Total Cases Rem'd to South Hospital	
		At Ages—Years						North Ward			Central Ward			North Ward	
		Under 1	1 to 5	5 to 15	15 to 25	25 to 45	45 to 65	65 and upwards	North Ward	South Ward	North Ward	South Ward	North Ward	South Ward	
Small-pox	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cholera (C) Plague (P)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Diphtheria (including Membranous Croup)	25	1	9	13	2	8	10	1	6	6	13	1	1	...	2
Erysipelas	23	1	1	3	...	...	...	...	10	8	5	...	...	...	...
Scarlet Fever	203	...	47	137	16	3	...	...	72	55	76	39	28	30	97
Typhus Fever	...	...	...	...	2	...	4	2	...	2	4	3	1	2	6
Enteric Fever	...	9	...	1	2	...	...	...	3	2	...	...	...	...	...
Relapsing Fever (R) Continued Fever (C)	...	...	2	...	...	...	2	...	...	1	1	...	1	...	1
Puerperal Fever	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cerebro-spinal Meningitis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Poliomyelitis	...	5	5	4	3	3	12	25	10	2	23	1	1	...	...
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	57	1	4	3	5	6	5	...	...	11	6	10	9	3	13
Pulmonary Tuberculosis	18	1	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other forms of Tuberculosis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Totals	...	342	8	62	163	36	47	23	3	129	103	110	53	33	119

Isolation Hospitals—Cinder Hill (Smallpox), Chadderton ; Westhulme Hospital, Oldham.

Chadderton Urban District.—Table III.
Causes of, and ages at, Death during the Year 1914.

CAUSES OF DEATH.	NETT DEATHS AT THE SUBJOINED AGES OF "RESIDENTS," WHETHER OCCURRING WITHIN OR WITHOUT THE DISTRICT.										Total Deaths whether of "Resi- dents" or "Non- Residents" in Insti- tutions in the Dist. 11	
	ALL AGES	Under 1 Year	1 and under 2 Years	2 and under 5 Years	5 and under 15 Years	15 and under 25 Years	25 and under 45 Years	45 and under 65 Years	65 and upwards			
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	
All Causes	439	65	31	22	23	24	63	109	102			
Certified	9	7	...	...	1	...	...	1	...			
Uncertified								1	...			
Enteric Fever	3	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	...			
Small-Pox	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Measles	18	4	7	6	1	...	...	...	...
Scarlet Fever	2	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...
Whooping Cough	8	3	2	3	...	...	...	...	...
Diphtheria and Croup	2	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...
Influenza	6	...	...	1	...	...	1	3	1			
Erysipelas	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1			
Phthisis (Pulmonary Tuberculosis)	31	1	...	2	...	8	13	5	2			
Tuberculous Meningitis	10	1	...	...	2	5	1	1	...			
Other Tuberculous Diseases	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cancer, Malignant Disease	29	...	...	...	...	...	2	19	8			
Rheumatic Fever	3	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	...	
Meningitis	3	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...
Organic Heart Disease	27	1	...	...	1	1	6	8	10			
Bronchitis	45	3	3	...	2	...	1	15	21			
Pneumonia (all forms)	32	6	6	3	2	2	4	6	3			
Other Diseases of Respiratory Organs	4	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	1			
Diarrhoea and Enteritis	22	14	5	2	...	...	...	...	1			
Appendicitis and Typhlitis	4	...	...	...	2	...	2	...	...	
Cirrhosis of Liver	2	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...			
Alcoholism	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...			
Nephritis and Bright's Disease	24	...	...	1	1	1	7	8	6			
Puerperal Fever	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other Accidents and Diseases of Pregnancy and Partu- rition	3	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	
Congenital Debility and Malformation, including Premature Birth	28	28	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Violent Deaths, excluding Suicide	18	...	...	1	3	2	6	3	3			
Suicide	3	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1			
Other Defined Diseases	110	9	4	1	4	5	13	30	44			
Diseases ill-defined or un- known	8	1	2	...	...	...	...	5	...			
TOTALS.												
Sub-Entries included in the above figures—	448	72	31	22	24	24	63	110	102			0
Cerebro-spinal Meningitis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

Chadderton Urban District—Table IV.

INFANT MORTALITY, 1914.—Nett Deaths from stated causes at various Ages under 1 Year of Age.

CAUSE OF DEATH.		Under 1 week	1-2 weeks	2-3 weeks	3-4 weeks	Total under 4 weeks	1-3 months	3-6 months	6-9 months	9-12 months	Total deaths under 1 year
All Causes	{ Certified	21	3	1	2	27	7	11	8	12	65
	Uncertified	4				4	2	1			7
Small-Pox	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chicken-Pox	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Measles	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	3	4
Scarlet Fever	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Whooping Cough	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	1	3
Diphtheria and Croup	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Erysipelas	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tuberculous Meningitis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
Abdominal Tuberculosis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
Other Tuberculous Diseases	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
Meningitis (not Tuberculous)	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	1
Convulsions	...	1	...	...	1	1	1	...	...	3
Laryngitis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bronchitis	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	1	3
Pneumonia (all forms)	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	2	1	6
Diarrhoea	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	4	3	10
Enteritis	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	2
Gastritis	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	2
Syphilis	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	1
Rickets	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Suffocation, overlying	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Injury at Birth	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1
Atelectasis	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1
Congenital Malformations	...	2	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	2
Premature Birth	...	13	1	1	2	17	2	...	...	19
Atrophy, Debility and Marasmus	...	6	...	...	6	...	1	...	...	7
Other Causes	...	1	1	...	2	...	1	1	1	5	
TOTALS.		25	3	1	2	31	9	12	8	12	72

Nett Births in the year { legitimate 687.
{ illegitimate 25.

Nett Deaths in the year of { legitimate infants 69.
{ illegitimate infants 3.

Education Report, 1914.

HEALTH OFFICE,
TOWN HALL,
CHADDERTON.

TO THE CHAIRMAN AND MEMBERS OF THE EDUCATION COMMITTEE
OF THE URBAN DISTRICT OF CHADDERTON.

MR. KEMPSEY, MISS BUCKLEY, AND GENTLEMEN,

I have pleasure in submitting for your consideration the Annual Report on the work done by your Medical Officer and School-Nurses during the year 1914.

The School Clinic, which has been opened during the year under review, will be very beneficial to the school children of the District. The work done there is given in detail in Part III. of the Report.

Many defects in Schools which were pointed out in the previous Report have been remedied.

Infectious Diseases—especially Measles and Scarlet Fever—have been the cause of much sickness in the Schools. The Infants' Department at Denton Lane School was closed in the early part of August on account of Measles.

The School Nurses have (1) assisted at all the Medical Inspections, (2) carried out the treatment of minor ailments at the Clinic, and (3) made a large number of visits to the Schools and to the Homes of the Children.

I remain,
Your obedient Servant,
JAMES WOOD, M.D., D.P.H.

Part I.

SCHOOLS AND ACCOMMODATION.

	Mixed.	Infants.	Total.
Busk	347	94	441
Christ Church	589	168	757
Corpus Christi	279	150	429
Denton Lane	250	122	372
Drury Lane	—	150	150
Eustace Street	620	242	862
Middleton Junction	257	90	347
Mills Hill	180	130	310
St. Luke's	405	108	513
St. Mark's	282	147	429
St. Matthew's	124	27	151
Stanley Road Senior.....	410	290	
,, Junior.....	410	—	1110
			5871

Inspection of Schools.

BUSK.

MIXED DEPARTMENT.—School decorated during the year and electric light installed.

Walls and ceilings clean. Floors dirty in all the rooms. Pipes, picture frames, window ledges, tops of cupboards, &c., thick with dust. One defective tap in cloakroom.

SANITARY CONVENIENCES.—Three w.c.'s for Boys—walls require limewashing. Five w.c.'s for Girls and Infants—walls require limewashing.

ASHBINS.—One dilapidated; a new one required.

INFANTS' DEPARTMENT.—The disused classroom of last year has had a large window put in on the west side. One pane is made to open. The old doorway has been built up and a new one made which leads into the corridor. This room requires decorating if it is to be used as a classroom.

LARGE Room.—Three large windows have been put in the west wall. One pane in each window is made to open. All the glass is opaque except one pane.

A small platform has been substituted for the gallery.

These alterations have improved the room considerably.

Floors fairly clean. Thick layer of dust on picture frames, cupboards, &c.

CHRIST CHURCH.

In the old school the walls and ceilings are clean. In No. 4 room part of the wall is damp.

In the new large room nearly all the Tobin's tubes were shut.

INFANTS' DEPARTMENT.—Wall on west side of large room is damp.

Throughout the whole School the pipes, picture frames, ledges, &c., very dusty.

Two lengths of Downspouting broken.

SANITARY CONVENIENCES.—Three w.c.'s for Boys, three for Girls, and two for Infants.

Walls of all the w.c.'s dirty and require limewashing.

Basins of Infants' w.c.'s dirty.

Boys' urinal is small.

CORPUS CHRISTI.

MIXED DEPARTMENT.—Walls and ceilings clean throughout this Department.

Defective floor in St. 2 room, and also in St. 1 B room.

St. 3 room would have better artificial light if the four ordinary burners were replaced by incandescent lights.

Dusty on ledges, picture frames, &c.

BOYS' CLOAKROOM.—Plaster defective, wall damp. No towel.

Very damp at bottom and top of stairs leading from Mixed to Infants' Department. Defective boards in passage and the plaster broken a little.

INFANTS' DEPARTMENT.—In the 2nd classroom both outside walls are very damp. In the large room the walls are damp also.

Broken plaster near door in 3rd classroom.

Windows dirty; window frames, ledges, &c., dusty.

CLOAKROOM.—No towel. Water tap defective. Wall damp in one corner. The large wooden partition is very loose.

SANITARY CONVENiences.—The w.c. for the Staff has been put in good condition.

Five w.c.'s for Girls and Infants—very clean.

Three w.c.'s for Boys—dirty owing to improper use.

The urinal should be made larger, as it is much too small. A fair amount of urine runs on to the surface of the playground.

The eavessgutters and downspouts are very defective, and probably cause the dampness in the Infants' Department. The pointing of the window in the boys' cloakroom is defective, and probably causes the dampness in the cloakroom.

Defective asphalt in boys' playground and an untrapped gully.

DENTON LANE.

MIXED DEPARTMENT.—Walls and ceilings clean. Floors dirty. Very dusty on ledges, pictures, &c. Ventilation of the large room has been improved somewhat by putting ventilators (Hopper) in two windows and two Tobin's tubes in the wall. It is still insufficient.

Classroom No. 1.—A new ventilator (Hopper) has been put in the window.

Classroom No. 2.—Some defective joints in the floor. There is frequently a disagreeable smell in this room, which is probably due to the fumes from the heating apparatus in the cellar finding a way through the defective floor. A ventilator (Hopper) has been put in a window in this room.

INFANTS' DEPARTMENT.—Walls and ceilings clean. Floors fairly clean. Very dusty on ledges, desks, &c.

Classroom—very warm. Temperature 69 F.

SANITARY CONVENIENCES.—Boys' w.c.'s (three)—floor uneven; water lodges in the passage. Offensive smell in here.

Girls' and Infants' w.c.'s (three)—require limewashing. Offensive smell in here.

The ashbins (two) have no lids. One downspout is apparently blocked.

DRURY LANE.

The walls and ceilings throughout this School are dirty and require decorating.

Picture frames, window frames, cupboards, &c., dusty.

PLAYGROUNDS.—Girls: There is an untrapped gulley in the playground. Slop-pipe is too short, and there is a broken downspout.

Boys: Three lengths of downspouting broken. Slop-pipe is too short; the water runs down the wall.

SANITARY CONVENIENCES.—Three w.c.'s for Girls; clean; brickwork at the back of one is dilapidated.

Three w.c.'s for Boys; clean. No eavestrough to the building.

The two pails used for ashes are dilapidated, and should be replaced by two proper ashbins with covers.

There is a broken downspout on the south side of the School.

EUSTACE STREET.

MIXED DEPARTMENT.—Floors, walls, and ceiling clean. Dusty on ledges, window frames in St. 1, 1a, and Lower 4 rooms.

PLAYGROUNDS.—The asphalt is broken in a number of places in the Boys' playground.

The discharge pipe from the Girls' lavatory basins is too short; water splashes on to the wall and door frame; the latter is rotting at the lower part.

SANITARY CONVENIENCES.—Boys' w.c.'s (six)—Brick-work over doors is loose and needs repairing. Nine w.c.'s for Girls.

The pointing of the ridge tiles is deteriorating in some places. Two of the chimney stacks require repairing. The coping stone on the side of the building in the Girls' playground is pushing the corner stone and bricks out of position.

INFANTS' DEPARTMENT.—All the School was decorated at Christmas, 1913, and is in good condition.

SANITARY CONVENIENCES.—Ten w.c.'s for the Infants. Part of the urinal requires pointing. The plaster is defective in some of the w.c.'s, and some of the laths are broken.

MIDDLETON JUNCTION.

School decorated during the year. New steps provided in the flight of stairs leading to the classrooms on the first floor. New flooring put in two rooms.

Floors fairly clean except in the cookery room. Window frames, picture frames, and under the desks very dusty.

SANITARY CONVENIENCES.—Three w.c.'s for Boys, and five for Girls and Infants.

Urinal is too small, and the slope of the floor is the wrong way.

The iron grid for a gully is missing in the Girls' playground.

The means of ventilating the large (Mixed) room are insufficient.

Infants' classroom very warm and stuffy. Temperature 66 F.

MILLS HILL ROAD.

Walls and ceilings clean. Floors moderately clean. Ledges, picture frames, &c., thick with dust; most of the windows very dirty; platform in large hall thick with dirt.

One wall in large hall is damp in several places.

SANITARY CONVENiences.—Two for Boys, three for Girls and Infants.

In the Girls' w.c.'s the joint between the basin and the soil-pipe of one w.c. was found defective.

One basin in the Boys' w.c.'s was broken. The wood-work around these basins should be removed.

Near these w.c.'s the surface of the playground on the canal side has given way, and is in a dangerous condition.

The urinal is too small.

ST. LUKE'S CHURCH SCHOOL.

MIXED DEPARTMENT.—Ceilings require whitening, and paint requires washing.

Desks clean. Floor fairly clean. The floor needs repairing in several places.

In classroom D there is a large hole under the floor covered only by loose boards, and apparently containing nothing but dirt. The dirt should be cleared out and the hole properly covered in.

Hot water pipes, pictures, tops of doors, &c., covered with a thick layer of dust.

CLOAKROOMS.—Boys: Towel dirty. Ceiling and walls dirty.

INFANTS' DEPARTMENT.—Ceilings require whitening, and the paint needs washing.

Floors fairly clean. Dusty on ledges, &c.

PLAYGROUNDS.—The condition of the surface of the playgrounds makes it a difficult matter to keep the floors of the school clean. In wet weather there are pools of water in the yards, and in other parts the surface is covered with mud.

Two broken grids in playground. Part of eavestrough is defective and requires repairing.

SANITARY CONVENIENCES.—Nine w.c.'s for Girls and Infants—require limewashing. Some slates are broken and require attention. Woodwork over doors is rotten in places.

Four w.c.'s for Boys. Brickwork over one door is loose and requires repairing. Part of the woodwork is rotten. Slates require attention. Require limewashing. One gully blocked. The floors in the Boys' and Girls' conveniences have been improved since the last report.

ST. MARK'S CHURCH SCHOOL.

MIXED DEPARTMENT.—Decorated Christmas, 1913.

Middle room.—Walls and ceiling in good condition. Floor dirty. Defective boards in floor. The obstructions over the ventilators noticed last year have been removed.

Large room.—Walls and ceiling clean. Floor fairly clean.

INFANTS' DEPARTMENT.—Large room and classroom—walls and ceilings clean. Floors fairly clean. Maps, ledges, cupboards, &c., very dusty throughout the whole school.

CLOAKROOMS.—Boys' lavatory basins thick with dirt. Half the floor covered with a thick layer of mud.

No towel in Infants' cloakroom.

SANITARY CONVENIENCES.—Boys' w.c.'s (four)—basins dirty. Walls require limewashing. Brickwork over two doorheads is dilapidated and requires repairing. Six w.c.'s for Girls and Infants.

ASHES ACCOMMODATION.—Three nightsoil pails. One is in a very dilapidated condition, and should be replaced by a proper bin with a cover. The place in which these bins are kept is very untidy, a large amount of matter which should be in the pails being on the floor.

The surface of the Boys' playground is very uneven. There was a large pool of water and a considerable amount of mud in this playground.

ST. MATTHEW'S CHURCH SCHOOL.

Walls and ceilings clean. Floors fairly clean.

Floor of the large room is in poor condition; new boards are required in several places.

Floor in the classroom is very uneven, although a few new boards have been put in.

Window ledges, picture frames, &c., dusty.

SANITARY CONVENIENCES.—Pail closets in use, three for Boys, four for Girls.

Surface of the Boys' urinal is uneven and requires repairing and a proper gradient making.

STANLEY ROAD.

SENIOR DEPARTMENT.—Floors fairly clean. Windows clean except in 5 A room.

The wall in this room is damp on one side. Two walls in the large hall are damp.

Picture frames, pipes, and ledges dusty in every room.

CLOAKROOMS.—Walls are bad, appear damp in Girls' classroom and cloakroom (St. 5, 6 and 7). Floors clean.

JUNIOR DEPARTMENT.—Floors fairly clean except in classroom F.

Walls and ceilings fair.

There is a damp wall in each of the following classrooms : B, D, E, and F.

Classroom D was stuffy, due to insufficient ventilation. Temperature 64 F.

Very dusty under desks in large hall, and in every room ledges, picture frames, &c., were dusty.

SANITARY CONVENIENCES FOR SENIOR AND JUNIOR DEPARTMENTS.—Six wash-down water-closets for Boys, nine for Girls.

INFANTS' DEPARTMENT.—Walls and ceilings dirty. Floors fairly clean. Pipes, ledges, &c., dusty.

CLOAKROOM.—One of cloak-racks on the wall loose. No towel in one cloakroom.

SANITARY CONVENIENCES.—Four wash-down w.c.'s for Boys, three for Girls. All the w.c.'s clean.

SANITARY CONVENIENCES.

The number of Closets which should be provided is set out in the following table:—

		For Girls.	For Boys.	For Infants.
Under	100	Scholars	5	3
,,	150	,,	6	3
,,	200	,,	8	4
,,	300	,,	12	5
				8

It will be seen that some Schools have not the requisite number of closets.

Many of the closets—generally the Boys—at the Schools are not in a fit condition for use owing to scholars standing on the seats; this practice should be stopped as quickly as possible. The shortage of closets, combined with the dirty condition of some, causes faecal matter to be deposited on the floors.

The floors of the urinals are on the whole well-made, but the sides in some cases are built of ordinary bricks, which absorb the urine.

CLEANLINESS.

The cleanliness of the floors is unsatisfactory. In some Schools it is more difficult to keep them reasonably clean than in others, the two chief factors being the dilapidated condition of the boards and the playgrounds being unpaved. Still, under these disadvantages, the cleanliness might be better than I have found it. Another unsatisfactory condition is the thick layer of dust which can be found almost any time on the various articles of furniture and fittings in some schools. This accumulation is not a matter of days, but of weeks.

Part II.

Medical Inspection of School Children.

Particulars of the number of children to be examined are obtained from time to time from the Head Teachers. Notices are sent to parents stating that their child is to be examined on a given date. The notice has a list of diseases printed on, and the parent is asked to mark the affections from which the child has suffered. The time of examination is approximately stated. The Head Teachers fill in certain particulars on the inspection cards, e.g.: name, address, date of birth, &c. The School Nurse is present at the inspection, and weighs and measures the children and helps them with their clothing.

The School Medical Officer is also the Medical Officer of Health, so the respective services can easily be worked together.

The Board's Card, as suggested in Circular 576, is in use.

Some of the Teachers give excellent assistance during the medical inspections, and take an interest in the health of those under their care.

The inspections are done on the School Premises except at Mills Hill Church School and Middleton Junction Wesleyan School; permission has been given by the Board for these diversions.

On finding any defect during the inspection of a child, this is pointed out to the parent, if present, and advice given

as to the best means of treating same. If the parent is not present, one of the School Nurses visits the home, or a notice is sent by the School Medical Officer to the parent stating the defect, and, if necessary, advising the attendance of a medical practitioner. Most of the cases are also again visited at their homes by the School Nurse to see if any steps have been taken to improve the defective condition. If still untreated, she further urges the necessity of obtaining proper treatment. Most cases are kept under observation until treatment is obtained.

Medical inspection does to some extent in several Schools disturb the School arrangements, but only one complaint was made during the year.

The number of visits paid to Schools and Departments during the year by the School Medical Officer was 87 for medical inspections and 33 for other purposes.

The children selected for examination have been entrants and those over twelve years of age. A few at other ages have also been examined.

The following table gives the number of children inspected, classified for age at date of inspection and sex:—

TABLE I.—Number of Children Inspected 1st January, 1914, to 31st December, 1914.

A.—“CODE” GROUPS.

Age	ENTRANTS						LEAVERS					Grand Total
	3	4	5	6	Other Ages	Total	12	13	14	Other Ages	Total	
Boys	4	24	279	72	1	380	297	30	0	1	328	708
Girls	5	34	285	78	8	410	365	38	0	0	403	813
Totals	9	58	564	150	9	790	662	68	0	1	731	1521

B.—GROUPS OTHER THAN CODE.

Re-Examinations,
i.e. No. of Children
Re-Examined.

Boys	43	129
Girls	26	146
Totals	69	275

The number of children referred for subsequent examination was 87. Sixty-nine special cases were examined during the year, the sex and defects being indicated in the following table :—

	Boys.	Girls.
Ringworm	23	2
Pediculosis	2	11
Defective Vision	2	3
Adenoids	1	...
Abscess	1	...
Nasal Obstruction .....	...	1
Blepharitis	1	5
Teeth	1	1
Whooping Cough	1	...
Eczema	2	...
Rickets	1	...
Alopecia	1	...
Mumps	1	...
Chorea	2	...
Fracture	2	1
Phthisis	1	...
Ill-nourished	1	1
Conjunctivitis .....	...	1
	<hr/> 43	<hr/> 26
Total...		69

The number in respect of whom directions were given for treatment of defects was 407 (380 verbally, 27 notices).

The following is a classified statement of these defects :

Defective Vision and Strabismus	35
Adenoids and Tonsils	35
Lungs	10
Teeth	138
Diet	37
Pediculosis of Head, or Nits	99
Dirty	3
Heart Disease	11
Nasal Obstruction (not Adenoids)	6

Ringworm	2
Other Skin Diseases	7
Breathing Exercises	18
Ears	5
Throat	1

THE AVERAGE TIME OCCUPIED PER CHILD.—The average time per head occupied by inspection was 6 minutes.

During the medical inspection of 790 Entrants, 441 parents were present, or 52.6%, but in the Leavers, out of 731 children examined only 189 parents were present, or 25.8%.

The Height and Weight of children inspected according to age at date of inspection and sex are as follow:—

TABLE II.—Height and Weight.

BOYS' HEIGHT AND WEIGHT.

Age	No. exam'd	Height inches	Standard Height inches	Height Cms.	Standard Height Cms.	Weight lbs.	Standard Weight lbs.	Weight Kilos.	Standard Weight Kilos.
3	4	35.8	36.4	90.9	92.5	36.7	32.75	16.65	14.86
4	24	39.6	38.6	100.6	98.0	37.9	36.07	17.19	16.36
5	279	40.0	40.4	101.6	102.6	39.9	38.67	18.09	17.54
6	72	41.7	42.4	105.9	107.7	42.3	42.96	19.18	19.49
12	297	52.8	54.9	134.1	139.4	68.5	72.51	31.08	32.89
13	30	52.9	55.7	134.4	141.5	68.9	76.91	31.26	34.88

GIRLS' HEIGHT AND WEIGHT.

Age	No. exam'd	Height inches	Standard Height inches	Height Cms.	Standard Height Cms.	Weight lbs.	Standard Weight lbs.	Weight Kilos.	Standard Weight Kilos.
3	5	36.4	36.0	92.5	91.5	32.9	31.87	14.92	14.46
4	34	37.2	38.5	94.5	97.8	36.2	34.87	16.42	15.82
5	285	38.8	40.1	98.5	101.8	38.3	37.44	17.37	16.97
6	78	41.4	42.1	105.2	106.9	40.2	40.83	18.23	18.52
12	365	53.6	54.6	136.1	138.7	69.0	73.28	31.30	33.23
13	38	55.7	56.6	141.5	143.7	80.1	79.54	36.33	36.08

The standard height and weight given in the above table is for children in the North of England, and is taken from the table prepared by Doctors A. W. Tuxford and R. Ashleigh Glegg.

On examining the nature of the defects found at medical inspection, we find that 16.3% in the Infants and 22.2% in the Mixed Departments had unsatisfactory clothing; 21.3% of Infants and 21.1% in the Mixed Departments were insufficiently shod, the greater proportion of these wearing clogs or boots which admitted water freely.

CLEANLINESS.—THE HEAD: In the Infants examined 68% had clean heads, i.e., no nits or pediculi were found; 26.9% had nits and 5.1% pediculi. In the Mixed Department 65.4% were clean, 32.4% had nits and 2.2% pediculi. Many of the parents of the children with pediculi and nits seem to think that it is a condition that almost everybody suffers from, and that they are not responsible in any degree for the filthy condition of their children's heads.

THE BODY: In the Entrants, 9.6% had dirty bodies and .1% were verminous. In the Leavers, 8.5% were dirty and .4% were verminous.

NUTRITION.—9.3% of the Entrants were classed as excellent, 72.4% as normal, 18.2% below normal, and .1% as bad. Of the Leavers, 13.8% were classed as excellent, 69.4% as normal, 16.7% below normal, and .1% as bad. As in the previous year many of the children with defective nutrition were improperly fed, and did not get sufficient rest in bed. Advice on diet and hours of rest was given to the parents of these insufficiently nourished children when present at the examination.

NOSE AND THROAT.—Nine mouth breathers (6 boys, 3 girls), or 1.1% were found in the Infants; 17.7% had slightly

enlarged tonsils, and 11.6% had the tonsils much enlarged; .3% had marked adenoids and 3.7% slight adenoids.

In the Mixed Departments eight, or 1.1% (4 boys, 4 girls), were mouth breathers, 20% had the tonsils slightly enlarged, and 11.4% had the tonsils much enlarged; .1% had marked adenoids and .8% slight adenoids.

During the year 22 cases of enlarged Tonsils and Adenoids were operated on. One other case of nasal obstruction (not adenoids) was subjected to operation.

EXTERNAL EYE DISEASE.—Blepharitis and Strabismus were the commonest affections found; 4.6% of entrants and 3% of the leavers were affected with the former, 2.8% of the entrants and 1.6% of the leavers being affected with the latter. Conjunctivitis was present in .9% of the entrants and .4% of the leavers. Corneal Opacities were found in .3% of the entrants and .5% of the leavers.

EAR DISEASE.—Obstruction of the Right ear passage was found in 8.8% of the leavers, and of the Left in 7.4%. Otorrhœa was present in .8% of the entrants on the right side, and in .1% on the left side. In the Mixed Departments .5% had Otorrhœa on the right side, and .3% on the left side.

TEETH.—Only 16% of the entrants and 12.3% of the leavers had sound teeth. 30.6% of the entrants and 61.7% of the leavers had less than four decayed teeth, whilst 48% of the entrants and 25.5% of the leavers had four or more teeth decayed. Sepsis was present in 5.4% of the entrants and .5% of the leavers. Much advice has been given on the care of teeth, and a printed card with instructions on the care of the teeth has been given to a large number of parents and scholars.

HEART AND CIRCULATION.—Of the entrants 3% (13 boys, 11 girls) had organic heart disease, .8% (3 boys, 3 girls) had functional disease, 8.5% (34 boys, 33 girls) were anæmic. In the leavers 2% (5 boys, 10 girls) had organic heart disease, 1% (2 boys, 5 girls) had functional disease, and 7.7% (27 boys, 29 girls) were anæmic.

LUNGS.—Chronic Bronchitis affected in 5.8% of the entrants and 1.2% of the leavers. Tuberculosis of the lung was present in .6% of the entrants and in .3% of the leavers, and was suspected in 2.2% of the entrants and in .7% of the leavers.

NERVOUS SYSTEM.—Three boys, or .4% of the leavers, suffered from Epilepsy; there was no case in the entrants. No case of Chorea was found. A number of children—chiefly leavers—were found to be confirmed nail-biters; in almost every instance the child was of a very nervous temperament.

SKIN.—One case (.1%) of Ringworm of the body and five (.7%) of the head were found in the leavers—all the affected were boys. In the entrants 7 boys and 4 girls (1.4%) had Ringworm of the scalp. Impetigo of the body was present in .5% of the leavers and in 2% of the entrants. Two, or .3% of the entrants, had Scabies. A “scurvy” condition of the face was found in many children, and in several classes quite a number of the children were affected.

RICKETS.—This condition was well marked in 4.1% and slightly marked in 1.1% of the entrants; in the leavers 1.1% had well marked and .5% slightly marked Rickets.

DEFORMITIES.—Were found in 6.7% of the entrants and in 3.8% of the leavers. The majority of those affected suffered from Rickets, and had the deformities of the limbs which are so common in this affection.

NON-PULMONARY TUBERCULOSIS.—Only one child, or .1%, in each group inspected was found affected with Tuberculosis of the glands, and one in the leavers had a Tubercular joint.

SPEECH.—5.1% of the entrants and 1.9% of the leavers had defective articulation, whilst .7% of the leavers had a stammer.

MENTAL CONDITION.—67, or 9.2%, of leavers were mentally dull, and 1, or .1%, leaver was mentally defective.

The following is a record of the work of the School Nurses during the year:—

Medical Inspections	87
Home Visits paid by Nurses	1799
School Visits paid by Nurses	805

RECORD OF HOME VISITS.

	Cases.	Visits.
Pediculosis	103	229
Eczema, &c.	3	6
Ringworm	211	606
Impetigo	66	166
Sore Eyes	13	27
Ophthalmia	9	27
Anæmia	3	6
Alopecia	4	7
Tonsils (only)	60	112
Adenoids (only)	5	14
Tonsils and Adenoids	20	30
Otorrhœa	7	16

Mumps	16	25
Strabismus	24	52
Conjunctivitis	12	26
Blepharitis	11	23
Infectious Diseases	2	4
Deafness	5	8
Tuberculosis—Pulmonary	35	66
Other Forms	8	16
Defective Teeth	21	48
Chorea	4	4
Defective Vision	50	94
Corneal Ulcers	14	30
Measles	1	1
Heart Disease	15	16
Keratitis	2	3
Nasal Obstruction	21	40
Chicken Pox	1	1
Scabies	8	14
Bronchitis	4	4
Nephritis	2	4
Hernia	1	2
Cataract	5	7
Rheumatism	3	5
Fracture	2	3
Various Other Causes	34	57
<hr/>		
	805	1799
<hr/>		

The numbers in the previous year being 363 Cases and 1,558 Visits.

E. WOLSTENCROFT, }
E. REECE, } School Nurses.

During the year the Education Committee decided to subscribe ten guineas to the Oldham Royal Infirmary. In return for this amount twenty recommends were provided for the use of scholars residing in Chadderton.

The recommends are issued by the School Medical Officer.

The following cases were provided with recommends, and the results of the treatment are also shown:—

	In.	Out.	Cured.	Improved.
Ringworm of Scalp	4	4	...
Enlarged Tonsils and Adenoids	5	5	...
Acute Eczema, Face & Body...	...	1	...	1
Ulcer of Cornea	1	...	1

In addition to the above the following cases were treated at Hospitals:—

	Oldham.	Manchester.	Glasses pro- vided by Committee.
Strabismus	8	2	2
Defective Vision	8	1	1
Ulcer of Cornea	3	...	...
Nasal Obstruction (not Adenoids)	...	1	...
Chorea	1	...	...
Adenoids	1	2	...
Tonsils and Adenoids	1	2	...
Tonsils	11	...	...
Ringworm of Head	1	...	...
Tuberculosis of Lung	3	1	...
,, , Hip Joint .....	...	1	...
	52	9	3

The Head Teachers supplied during the year weekly reports of cases of Infectious Disease (notifiable and non-notifiable) occurring in their respective departments.

The following table shows the monthly returns of these diseases which occurred in the Schools in the District :—

TABLE III.

	Busk	Christe Churc Corpus Christs Deton Drunke Eustace Functio Habite Hill	St. Marks	St. Matthe s	St. Matthe ws	St. Mark's	St. Matthe ws	St. Matthe ws	St. Mark's	St. Matthe ws	St. Matthe ws
January	1 S.F.	...	1 S.F. 2 S.F.	...	...	1 S.F. 4 S.F.	1 S.F.	2 S.F.	2 S.F.	2 S.F.	2 S.F.
February ...	2 C. 3 Wh.	2 S.F.	...	1 S.F.	...	1 S.F.	1 S.F.	...	...	3 S.F. 2 Dip.	...
March	13 C. 1 Wh.	1 S.F.	...	1 C.	3 Wh. 2 C. 4 M.	1 S.F. 1 Wh. 1 C.	11 Wh 2 Wh.	...	1 S.F.	1 C.	6 S.F. 3 Wh. 3 M.
April	5 C.	...	...	...	5 C.	...	...	...	1 S.F.	1 Dip.	...
May	1 C. 2 C.	1 S.F. 2 C.	1 Dip.	3 C.	1 C.	1 M.	...	...	...	...	2 S.F.
June .....	...	1 S.F.	1 M.	...	...	...	1 S.F. 6 Wh. 2 C.	...	1 S.F.	1 S.F. 3 C. 1 Wh.	2 S.F.

July	1 S.F.	1 S.F.	1 S.F.	1 S.F.	1 Dip.	6 S.F.	...	...	2 S.F.	...	1 S.F.	1 S.F.
						4 C.	4 M.		2 Dip.	...	1 Dip.	1 Dip.
									3 Wh.			
August	10 M.	1 S.F.	1 Dip.	15 M.	...	4 S.F.	1 Dip.	...	1 S.F.	3 S.F.	1 S.F.	...
September ..	2 S.F.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1 S.F.	2 S.F.	...	1 S.F.
									3 M.	3 M.	...	14 M.
October .....	...	17 M.	3 S.F.	9 M.	...	5 S.F.	1 Dip.	...	...	29 M.	3 M.	1 S.F.
									1 Wh.			
									41 M.			
November ..	1 S.F.	1 S.F.	1 M.	1 M.	23 M.	1 S.F.	1 Dip.	2 M.	9 M.	3 M.	1 M.	5 S.F.
									10 M.			
December ..	...	2 M.	1 C.	1 S.F.	9 M.	3 S.F.	1 M.	2 S.F.	6 M.	7 M.	...	6 S.F.
					3 C.	2 C.	3 M.					1 C.
												10 M.

S.F.—Scarlet Fever. Dip.—Diphtheria. C.—Chicken-pox. Wh.—Whooping Cough. M.—Measles.

During the year classes of children have been examined for missed cases of Infectious Disease and for cases of early Measles. Search has also been made for missed cases of Ringworm.

At intervals the School Nurses examine the children in the Schools as to their cleanliness. As a result many cases of (a) Pediculosis of the head, (b) Ringworm of the scalp, and a few with vermin on the body were found. All these cases were excluded from school until cured. The Nurses "follow up" the cases, and, if possible, get the cases of pediculosis of the head to attend at the School Clinic. Cases attending get better much quicker than those treated at home. The parents of the children suffering from ringworm of the scalp are advised to have X Rays applied. As this method of treatment is only in its infancy in this District many parents refuse.

The treatment of vermin of the body and clothing is unsatisfactory as there is no disinfecting apparatus in the District except at the Smallpox Hospital. To get rid of the vermin quickly and with some hope of it being more or less permanent the condition of the home must be investigated. In addition to giving the child a bath and disinfecting its clothing the home in most cases requires a thorough cleansing, and the whole of the bedding (in some homes the bedding consists of ragged, dirty cast-off clothing) should be disinfected by steam or destroyed. If every member of the household could be induced to have a bath, and at the same time have all the clothing disinfected, there would be a better chance of a longer interval elapsing before the child becomes again infested with body-lice.

MISCELLANEOUS WORK.--At present there are three deaf boys and one girl from the District attending the Special School for the Deaf in Oldham.

There is also one boy attending the School for the Blind in Oldham.

There is no special provision made for the physically and mentally defective children.

During the summer months, in favourable weather, at some Schools classes are held in the open air.

No scholarship candidates, pupil teachers, or teachers of any grade have been examined during the year.

Eighty-eight specimens of hair were examined microscopically during the year for the ringworm fungus, and 43, or nearly 44 per cent., gave a positive result.

Part III.

The School Clinic.

Situated at 90 and 92, Cowhill. The rooms in use are: Two waiting-rooms for parents and children, one for the Nurses where the treatment of minor ailments is carried out, one for a consulting room for the Doctor, and a small room fitted up for the examination of eyes, ears, &c.

Opened September 14th, 1914.

Previous to the opening of the School Clinic children pleading illness as an excuse for not attending school were examined at the Health Office by the School Medical Officer, and during that time 148 certificates were given. Since the 14th of September these children have attended at the Clinic.

The School Medical Officer attends on Monday and Thursday mornings to examine them, to advise treatment where necessary, and to supervise the treatment of minor ailments which is carried out by the School Nurses.

During the first seven months of the year there was one School Nurse as in the previous year, but with the adoption of the Notification of Births Act a change was deemed advisable to carry out the Act and the School work. The Council and the Education Committee agreed to have two Nurses, each to act as School Nurse and Health Visitor.

A second Nurse was appointed in July, and commenced her duties on July 27th.

The Nurses attend at the Clinic each morning at 9-30 except Saturday, the work frequently continuing until 12-30.

In December arrangements were completed for the examination of children suspected of suffering from defective eyesight. The parents of these children are interviewed by the Nurses, who point out to them the difficulty under which the children at school are working. The parents are advised to have their children examined, and to purchase glasses if found necessary. If willing to do so, a time is fixed for the parent to bring the child to the Clinic to be examined by the School Medical Officer. After examination, if found necessary, a prescription for glasses is given. The Nurses "follow up" the cases to see if the spectacles are obtained. After purchasing, the child again visits the School Medical Officer at the Clinic to see if the spectacles provided are suitable.

Each Friday morning the Clerk from the Health Office attends at the Clinic to do the clerical work relating to the work done during the week.

A Minute of the Board of Education, dated June 24th, 1914, modifying the Regulations for Public Elementary Schools, 1912, allows a child to go to the opening of the School Session, then proceed to the School Clinic for treatment, and to return to school after receiving the prescribed treatment. The attendance at school is recognised provided certain particulars of the child's attendance at the Clinic are kept, e.g., the time of arrival at and time of departure from the Clinic, treatment given, &c., and a certificate for each attendance has to be sent to the Head Teacher of the School which the child attends. This concession has enabled many children to attend School who would formerly have been granted exemption certificates.

Since the opening of the School Clinic 148 children have been treated there, and 1,580 attendances have been made by these children.

Classification of Cases Treated at the Clinic.

Ringworm of Head	23
,, ,, Body	5
Impetigo. &c.	47
Pediculosis	4
Wounds	11
Blepharitis	15
Conjunctivitis	10
Ophthalmia	2
Otorrhœa	3
Cerumen	25
Other Causes	3
<hr/>	
Total	148
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Results of Treatment.

Discharged Cured	109
Left to be treated by X Rays	1
Left to be treated at Home	2
Still attending at the end of the year	36
<hr/>	
Total	148
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Result and Duration of Treatment of.

	Ringworm of Head.	Ringworm of Body.	Pedicu- losis.
Admitted to Clinic	22	5	4
Discharged (Cured)	8	4	4
Left for other Treatment	1	X Rays ...	...
Still attending Clinic ...	13	1	...

Number of Weeks Under Treatment before being Discharged Cured.

	Weeks—	1	2	3	4	5	6
Ringworm of Head	2	...	3	...	...	...	3
Ringworm of Body	1	...	1	2	...	...	...
Pediculosis .....	...	4	...	...	...	...	...

School Exemption.

Number of Exemption Certificates issued	142
Number of Exemption Certificates renewed ...	78
Number certified fit to attend School.....	85
Total	305

Classification of Cases.

Abscess	1
Debility	14
Diseases of the Throat :	
Enlarged Tonsils	4
Diseases of the Eye :	
Conjunctivitis	5
Ophthalmia	4
Ulcer of Cornea	1
Heart Disease	1
Infectious Diseases :	
Mumps	1
Scarlet Fever	1
Skin Diseases :	
Boils	1
Impetigo	28
Pediculosis Capitis	12
Ringworm of Body	7
Ringworm of Head	44
Scabies	1
Tubercular Diseases	14

CHADDERTON EDUCATION COMMITTEE. CLOG FUND.

The following particulars of the above fund have been kindly given to me by Miss Buckley, the Hon. Secretary and Treasurer to the Clog Fund.

I have great pleasure in submitting the Annual Statement for the year ending 15th April, 1915.

At the commencement of the year the demand for assistance was below normal, but on the outbreak of war in August last, owing to the mobilisation of the Army and unemployment consequent upon the War, the distress was very great, and the demand rose exceedingly high during the months of August, September, and October especially.

Having a good balance in hand I was able to continue the supply of clogs without adding to the numerous appeals for subscriptions at that time.

Donations have been received from Rochdale Police Sports per Superintendent Jump £10, Mrs. Wolstencroft 2s. 6d., Master Cloggers' Society per Mr. Duckworth 10s. 6d., part contribution of the Teachers and Scholars, Chadderton, per Mr. Moseley, £4 4s., Mr. William Bardsley 10s., with Bank Interest 6s. 10d., gives a total of £15 13s. 10d.

Two hundred and forty-one (241) pairs of clogs were granted at a cost of £28 11s. 7d., compared with 42 pairs costing £4 14s. 2d. of the previous year. The price of clogs has increased, due to the prevailing rise in the cost of materials.

I close the year with a much smaller balance of £2 1s. 11d., and as there is every possibility of further requirements I beg to appeal once again for subscriptions to carry on the good work in our Schools.

Special thanks are due to Mr. Booth, Senior Attendance Officer, for his valuable assistance and careful investigation, to the Teachers for their financial and administrative help, to the Medical Officer and Nurses, to the Subscribers and all who have assisted during the time of special need in the provision of clogs for the children attending our Schools.

CLOTHING OF NECESSITOUS CHILDREN.

We beg to acknowledge with thanks Pareels of Clothing sent to us by

- (a) The Chadderton Ladies' Red Cross Committee.
- (b) Miss Ashton, Middleton Road.
- (c) Mrs. Kempsey, Stockbrook.
- (d) The Head Mistress Eustace Street Council School, Infants' Department.
- (e) Oldham Women's Co-operative Guild.

The Articles of Clothing have been given by the School Nurses to needy cases.

Table IV.—Return showing the Physical Condition of Children Inspected.

CONDITION	TOTAL INSPECTED.....			LEAVERS			ENTRANTS			TOTAL		
	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total
CLOTHING:												
Satisfactory	227	342	569	77.8	293	368	661	83.7	520	710	1230	80.9
Unsatisfactory	101	61	162	22.2	87	42	129	16.3	188	103	291	19.1
FOOTGEAR:												
Satisfactory	243	334	577	78.9	285	337	622	78.7	528	671	1199	78.8
Unsatisfactory	69	154	21.1	95	73	168	21.3	180	142	322	142	21.2
CLEANLINESS												
Clean (i.e. no nits or pediculi)	312	166	478	65.4	346	191	537	68.0	658	357	1015	66.7
Nits only	12	225	237	22.4	22	191	213	26.9	34	416	450	29.6
Pediculi	4	12	16	2.2	12	28	40	5.1	16	40	56	3.7
CLEANLINESS OF HEAD:												
Clean	306	666	91.1	343	370	713	90.3	649	730	1379	90.6	
DIRTY	20	42	62	8.5	37	39	76	9.6	57	81	138	9.1
Pediculi present	2	1	3	.4	0	1	1	.1	2	2	4	.3
NUTRITION:												
Excellent	38	63	101	13.8	34	39	73	9.3	72	102	174	11.5
Normal	229	278	507	69.4	280	292	572	72.4	509	570	1079	70.9
Below Normal	66	62	122	16.7	66	78	144	18.2	126	140	266	17.5
Bad	1	0	1	.1	0	1	1	.1	1	1	2	.1
NOSE AND THROAT:												
Mouth Breathers	4	4	8	1.1	6	3	9	1.1	10	7	17	1.1
Tonsils, slightly enlarged	65	81	146	20.0	66	74	140	17.7	131	155	286	18.8
" much enlarged	34	49	83	11.4	50	42	92	11.6	84	91	175	11.5
Adenoids, slight	2	4	6	.8	18	11	29	3.7	20	15	35	2.3
" marked	0	1	1	.1	2	0	2	3	2	1	3	.2
OTHER DISEASES:												
Strabismus	13	12	25	3.6	47	26	73	9.2	60	38	98	6.4
Blepharitis	4	8	12	1.6	12	10	22	2.8	16	18	34	2.2
Conjunctivitis	13	9	22	3.0	15	21	36	4.6	28	30	58	3.8
Corneal Opacities	2	1	3	.4	6	1	7	.9	8	2	10	.7
Other Diseases	3	1	4	.5	2	0	2	3	5	1	6	.4
EXTERNAL EYE DISEASE:												
Obstruction (R)	21	43	64	8.8	0	0	0	0	21	43	64	4.2
(L)	17	37	54	7.4	0	0	0	0	17	37	54	3.6
Otorrhoea (R)	2	2	4	.5	2	4	6	.8	4	6	10	.7
(L)	2	0	2	.3	0	1	1	.1	2	1	3	.2
" Other Disease	0	0	0	0	0	0	15	20	35	44	55	2.3

TEETH :	Sound	51	39	90	12.3	66	126	16.0	117	99	216	14.2
	Less than four decayed	194	257	451	61.7	101	141	242	30.6	295	398	693 45.6
	Four or more decayed	80	106	186	25.5	186	193	379	48.0	266	299	565 37.1
	Sepsis	3	1	4	.5	27	16	43	5.4	30	17	47 3.1
HEART AND CIRCULATION:	Organic Disease	5	10	15	2.0	13	11	24	3.0	18	21	39 2.6
	Functional Disease	2	5	7	1.0	3	3	6	.8	5	8	13 .9
	Anæmia	27	29	56	7.7	34	33	67	8.5	61	62	123 8.1
	Other Defect	0	0	0	.0	1	0	1	.1	0	1	.1
LUNGS :	Chronic Bronchitis & Bronchial Catarrh	6	3	9	1.2	19	27	46	5.8	25	30	55 3.6
	Tuberculosis	1	1	2	.3	1	4	5	.6	2	5	7 .5
	Tuberculosis suspected	3	2	5	.7	6	11	17	2.2	9	13	22 1.4
	Other Disease	0	0	0	.0	2	1	3	.4	2	1	3 .2
NERVOUS SYSTEM :	Epilepsy, major or minor	3	0	3	.4	0	0	0	.0	0	0	0 0.0
	Chorea	0	0	0	.0	0	0	0	.0	0	0	0 .0
	Other Disease	16	14	30	4.1	1	2	3	.4	17	16	33 2.2
SKIN :	Ringworm, body	1	0	1	.1	0	0	0	.0	0	1	1 .1
	," head	5	0	5	.7	7	4	11	1.4	12	4	16 1.0
	Impetigo	2	2	4	.5	6	10	16	2.0	8	12	20 1.3
	Scabies	0	0	0	.0	0	2	2	.3	0	2	2 .1
	Other Disease	25	18	43	5.9	10	10	20	2.5	35	28	63 4.1
RICKETS :	Slight	2	2	4	.5	7	2	9	1.1	9	4	13 .9
	Marked	3	5	8	1.1	14	18	32	4.1	17	23	40 2.6
DEFORMITIES: No Deformity	314	389	703	96.2	352	385	737	93.3	666	774	1440	94.7
	Deformity present	14	14	28	3.8	28	25	53	6.7	42	39	81 5.3
TUBERCULOSIS:	Glandular	0	1	1	.1	0	1	1	.1	0	2	2 .1
NON-PULMONARY:	Bones and Joints	1	0	1	.1	0	0	0	.0	1	0	1 .1
	Other Forms	0	0	0	.0	0	0	0	.0	0	0	0 .0
SPEECH :	Defective Articulation	6	8	14	1.9	28	12	40	5.1	34	20	54 3.6
	Stammering	4	1	5	.7	0	0	0	.0	4	1	5 .3
MENTAL CONDITION :	Normal	293	370	663	90.7	...	...	...	...	293	370	663 43.6
	Dull or Backward	35	32	67	9.2	...	...	...	...	35	32	67 4.4
	Mentally Defective (all grades)	0	1	1	.1	...	...	...	...	0	1	.1 .1

Table IV.—Return showing the Physical Condition of Children Inspected.—*continued.*

CONDITION	LEAVERS				Per Cent.
	Boys	Girls	Total		
VISION:	6—6 each eye (normal vision)	255	279	534	73.1
	6—6 R or L	21	44	65	8.9
	6—9 R or L	14	17	31	4.2
	6—12 R or L	18	26	44	6.0
	6—18 R or L	13	27	40	5.5
	6—24 R or L	4	5	9	1.2
	6—36 R or L	0	1	1	.1
	6—60 R or L	3	4	7	1.0
	Squint	4	8	12	1.6
	{ (Entrants)	12	10	22	2.8
Hearing (Whisper)	20 ft. each ear (normal hearing)	275	343	618	84.5
	20 feet R or L	24	25	49	6.7
	10 feet R or L	27	29	56	7.7
	5 feet R or L	2	4	6	.8
	0		2	2	.3

TABLE V.—Numerical Return of all Exceptional Children in the Area.

	Boys	Girls	Total
BLIND (including partially blind)—Attending Public Elementary Schools	—	1	1
" " " " Attending Certified Schools for the Blind	1	—	1
DEAF AND DUMB (including partially deaf)—Attending Public Elementary Schools	—	1	1
" " " " Attending Certified Schools for the Deaf	3	1	4
MENTALLY DEFICIENT. Feeble Minded—Attending Public Elementary Schools	2	3	5
" " " " Imbeciles—Not at School	1	—	1
EPILEPTICS—Attending Public Elementary Schools.....	5	—	5
PHYSICALLY DEFECTIVE. Pulmonary Tuberculosis—Attending Public Elementary Schools	2	2	4
" " " " Not at School	5	8	13
" " " " Other Forms of Tuberculosis—Attending Public Elementary Schools	2	1	3
" " " " Not at School	3	2	5
" " " " Cripples other than Tubercular—Attending Public Elementary Schools	3	2	5
" " " " Not at School	1	—	1

TABLE V.—Treatment of Defects of Children during 1914.

DEFECT	Old Cases	New Cases	Total	No Report	TREATED			Untreated	Percentage of Defects Treated
					Remedied	Improved	Unchanged		
Deafness	...	1	1	...	1	...	...	100	100
Keratitis	...	1	1	...	1	...	...	100	100
Blepharitis	...	7	7	...	3	4	...	100	100
Cataract	...	1	1	...	...	1	...	100	100
Ophthalmia	...	7	8	...	8	...	...	100	100
Strabismus	5	9	14	...	2	10	...	2	85.7
Defective Vision	11	20	31	3	13	1	8	6	78.6
Ulcer of Cornea	...	5	5	1	...	4	...	...	100
Conjunctivitis	...	7	7	...	6	1	...	...	100
Measles	...	2	2	...	2	...	...	...	100
Chicken-Pox	...	2	2	...	2	...	...	...	100
Mumps	...	8	8	...	8	...	...	...	100
Heart	...	15	15	...	...	...	...	15	100
Nasal Obstruction	...	5	5	...	...	3	2	...	60
Scabies	...	4	4	...	4	...	...	...	100
Nephritis	...	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	100
Chorea	...	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	100
Bronchitis	...	1	3	...	4	...	...	1	100
Cerumen	...	5	5	...	4	...	...	1	80
Otorrhœa	...	1	5	...	2	4	...	1	100
Teeth	24	...	2	18	...	4	83.3

DEFECT	Old Cases	New Cases	Total	No Report	TREATED			Untreated	Defects Treated	Defects Left
					Remedied	Improved	Unchanged			
Rheumatism .....	...	2	2	...	2	1	...	...	100	100
Anæmia .....	...	3	3	...	...	1	2	...	100	0
Hernia .....	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	100	100
Fracture .....	...	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	80	80
Adenoids	1	4	5	...	3	3	...	1	2	85.7
Tonsils & Adenoids	2	13	15	1	7	1	4	2	91.1	91.1
Tonsils .....	...	37	37	...	12	10	8	7	100	100
Alopecia .....	...	5	5	...	3	2	2	...	100	100
Impetigo .....	...	53	53	1	48	4	4	...	100	100
Ringworm Caps. ..	6	50	56	7	30	...	19	...	100	100
Body....	2	20	22	...	21	...	1	...	100	100
Pediculosis .....	...	58	58	...	49	9	9	...	100	100
Tuberculosis P.	3	13	16	1	...	6	9	...	100	100
Hip.. ,	1	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	100	100
General .....	...	23	23	1	9	12	1	1	100	100
Total	35	415	450	15	242	92	75	26		

The numbers under the heading "No Report" are those children who have left the District or have become full time. These numbers have not been taken in account in the "percentage of defects treated."

e VI. Mixed Schools.

Infants' Schools.

or or
 96.5 16.82
 Cms. Kgs.

or or
 101.1 17.8
 Cms Kgs

or
105.1
Cms.

or
8.54
Kgs.

THE JOURNAL OF CLIMATE

THE BOSTONIAN

